

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



VOL. XLV

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NO. 4

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

A NOTE TO YE EDITOR

In the Journal, on page fifty-one,
In February, son-of-a-gun!
If you didn't have a milling machine
Built by Whitney, in eighteen-eighteen.
Entranced, I gazed on this work of art,
And all at once I gave a start.

I thought: if he'd only added wings,
A tail, and some other small things.
And a couple of atoms split in two,
I'll bet the goldarn thing 'ud o' flew
Like a bat out o' hell with Eli on top
Or maybe below, if it wouldn't stop.

But Eli just didn't have a thing,
He hadn't an atom, he hadn't a wing;
And so his machine stayed on the ground
Until in 'forty-six 'twas found,
Not much good in this day and age
But it helped like the dickens to fill the page.
Now if you've lost this old machine
And you're feeling sullen, grouchy, mean,
As you try to make some printing fit
And the page is too darn big for it,
Don't rant an' rail an' fume an' rage,
Just use this poem to fill the page.

JAY CLINTON,
L. U. No. 58.

* * *

A Note—From Ye Editor

Brother Clinton, thank you for your poem
We hope you'll send us more
And now we take this opportunity
For settling up a score.
We'll have you know that never
A picture do we place
In our illustrious Journal
Just to fill up space.
We wrote of a hundred years ago
You wouldn't think us very keen
If we illustrated a history article
With an up-to-date machine!

* * *

LET'S GET TOGETHER!

I noticed that you have sent out
An S. O. S., and so
I'll try to write a line or two
To sort of let you know:
That even tho' it's been some time
Since I appeared before,
Your S. O. S. has turned the key—
And opened up the door!

Out here in California where
It's warm most every day,
And nine or ten months of the year
The rain will stay away;
It seems to me that we could find
A place that's large enough
For all our delegates to meet
And sort of "strut their stuff."

I know that there are boys back East
Who've never been out West,
Who would appreciate the trip
And maybe take a rest.
Of course I know our delegates,
A lot of work will do;
For our convention must be held
For even me and you!

What say we poll the Brotherhood,
Decide upon the place;
Then notify our delegates
And see who wins the race?
Whoever are the lucky ones,
It then behooves us all
To get behind them—"man and boy"
We cannot let them fall.

What say you locals scattered 'round
This good old U. S. A.?
If this sounds fair enough to you
Then answer with an "Aye."
As far as I'm concerned you know
I'll always "pack a card."
But I suppose you know by now
I'm not much of a bard.

AL SHINTON,
L. U. No. 11.



The Trials and Tribulations of a Grunt

TED MUNSON,
L. U. No. 77.

Brother Hadden, also of L. U. No. 77, wrote
the following poem to accompany Brother Ted
Munson's clever cartoon.

* * *

THE LINEMAN'S FATE

Lord! Pity the linemen, those poor overworked
souls,
Who stagger with their burdens, while the
grunts dig the holes.
His brow's deeply furrowed with the awful strain
(On the poor old grunt's body) and the line-
man's brain.
So it goes along as they travel life's road,
The lineman in the saddle, the grunt packs the
load.
When the last wire is strung and they lie down
and die,
They journey together to that linerroom in the
sky.
The lineman says, "I am heaven bound, in fact
I'm overdue,
But the thing that saddens me is, I'm not so sure
about you.
Now a grunt can only enter heaven on a line-
man's pass,
So I think I'd better ride you in, like Baalam
rode the ass."
He galloped the poor old grunt right up to
heaven's gate,

And loudly announced his arrival, impatient
with the wait.

"Who is there," St. Peter cried. "An angel, sir,"
the lineman lied.

"I have come to heaven to abide. Shall I tie my
mount up outside?"

The gate slowly opened with a rusty creak.
St. Peter said, "You may both come in and have
a seat.

But before you make your celestial debut,
You must submit to a questionnaire or an inter-
view.

What have you done on the earthly sphere
To deserve eternal happiness here?"

The lineman hesitated as though in doubt.

What good had he done that he could brag about?

He resorted to the old technique. Boldly he spoke,

"Listen, St. Pete!

Just consider the case of this grunt at your feet.

It seems most too immodest for me to tell

But if it wasn't for me he would surely go to
hell.

I saw my duty and I could not shirk.

I knew his salvation depended on work.

I have stood by him through thick and thin,

In fact I sacrificed my pleasure to give work to
him.

I give my word, St. Pete, this story is true.

What more could a poor old lineman do?"

"I have my own opinion," St. Peter said.

Then a halo appeared around the old grunt's
head,

Silken robes to his shoulders cling,

A golden crown and a gossamer wing,

In his hand, the royal scepter of a king.

And a harp to strum while the angels sing.

Then St. Peter turned to the lineman next

It was plain to see he was surely vexed.

"Your earthly record is of an unsavory renown,

Your heart may not be black, but it's a dirty
brown."

St. Peter pronounced the sentence, and his voice

was stern:

"You may go to hell, lineman, and burn and burn
and burn."

E. L. HADDEN,
L. U. No. 77.

* * *

Attention, Brother Glick! Here's an answer
to your poem "Atomic Query" of the February
issue.

QUERY ANSWERED

In answer to your forceful query,
Of course, in case you're not too weary
To listen to this revelation
About atomic economics,
Your query sir is ignoramic
To come from one who's so dynamic.
The wage will surely fill your stomach,
But still you'll have atomic ache.

HAROLD MILTON RIAL,
L. U. No. 73.

* * *

THE GAY NINETIES

When modesty reached its peak of perfection,
and skirts dragged in tobacco juice on the side-
walk, a woman coming down from the top of a
London bus, took one step down, her skirt rest-
ing on the step above. She stopped to push it
down before taking another step, repeating the
performance at each step. The conductor said,
wearily, "Aw, 'urry dahn, lidy, figgers ain't no
treat to me."

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.
The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

We put our hat on and walked out of the office. We went over to the paper company to have a little talk about paper for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. The ending of the war has not improved the quantity or the quality of the paper for labor magazines. Why, we asked?

Well, for one reason, the paper man said, the big pulp magazines that run into millions of circulation have gone out and bought up paper mills for their own use. This has lessened the source of supply of paper for labor publications. Another reason, he said, is that 400 new publications have gone on the market since V-J Day in August 1945. This is an enormous list of new competitors for labor publications. How many of these are slanted in the direction of labor we have no way of knowing.

Of course, those people who believe that free enterprise is the solution of all problems can readily see that free enterprise in this direction probably works toward the detriment of labor publications. Publications that are not in the field for profit get crowded out by avid competitors who seek to make money out of the present lust for information.

The race for capturing the minds of the American public is on. Four hundred new publications and a legion of old publications are all throwing their special brand of education and propaganda at the readers' intellect. Now more than ever, labor people should stick by their own publications and learn to judge for themselves the solutions for the severe economic problems that face the nation today.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL hopes to be in the list, getting accurate, sound information for its readers, giving the right background for social problems, and fighting for the better life for members of the union.

Our cover photo this month is by courtesy of Public Works Administration.



Farm Liberation

By D. A. Hoover, L. U. 1306

As spring sun warms the mellow soil
And woolly clouds float by
In thousands, creosoted poles
Will rear toward the sky,
Long, gleaming lines will gently sing
Against the wind-soft day
And magic hands will come to sweep
Farm drudgery quite away.

It's more than just a row of poles
Of guys and racks and arms
Or gleaming porcelain and steel
Like web-work to the farms.
It lifts the yoke from weary hearts
And liberates their smiles,
It is deliverance you bring
Across the trackless miles.



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NO. 4

MANPOWER *for* *Housing Drive Scanned*

THE executive committee of the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry met with Mr. Wilson Wyatt, housing expediter in Washington recently. Many salient questions were discussed of great importance to labor, as the minutes of the meeting indicate.

The meeting of the executive committee was especially called for the purpose of reviewing with Mr. Wilson Wyatt, housing expediter, the projected greatly expanded housing program for veterans and to consider ways and means for providing the skilled labor force necessary for such a program.

Mr. Wyatt was accompanied by Mr. E. R. Lerner, his associate; Mr. J. Donald Kingsley, chief of manpower and veterans affairs, and Mr. Charles Kidd, assistant chief of manpower and veterans affairs, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion; and Mr. Daniel Cleary, retraining specialist, Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

Executive Committee Present

The following members of the executive committee were present: Mr. John E. Rooney, general president, International Association of Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers; Mr. Marion H. Hedges, director of research, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Mr. Joseph C. Fitts, secretary, National Association of Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors; and Mr. E. H. Herzberg, chairman, apprenticeship committee, National Electrical Contractors Association. Mr. George S. Stuart, executive director, Painting and Decorating Contractors Association, was unable to attend because of illness, and Mr. William J. Gallagher attended as alternate for Mr. L. H. Raftery, general secretary-treasurer, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. Mr. Hedges acted as chairman of the meeting in Mr. Stuart's absence.

Members of the Apprentice-Training Service in attendance were Mr. William F. Patterson, director; Mr. Ansel R. Cleary, assistant director; and Mr. M. M. Hanson, national consultant for the construction industry.

After introducing Mr. Wyatt to the group, Mr. Hedges summarized briefly the nature of the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry. He explained it is a policy committee jointly representative of management and labor. It is a stable,

Wilson Wyatt, housing expediter, meets with apprenticeship group in Washington. Many problems discussed. Unions refused to lower apprenticeship standards

functioning body having good relations with national joint apprenticeship committees in the several trades and, through them with the local joint management-labor apprenticeship committees. The general committee formulates recommendations with respect to apprenticeship needs in the industry for consideration by national and local industry groups and the Apprentice-Training Service in the formulation of standards and the development of promotional matters to assure a competent, steady flow of manpower into the industry each year to meet its needs.

Through the general committee, the industry has developed a remarkable unity in the matter of training that has been an important contributing factor in the progress of the apprenticeship system. Good management-labor relations at all levels are vital to this undertaking since the development of a skilled labor force is necessarily a joint responsibility of both employers and labor.

Mr. Wyatt presented to the group his views of the country's needs for housing. He was not able to disclose its details, but he went off the record and indicated what he believed to be the peak 1946-1947 on-site employment requirements for the residential housing program. He emphasized that these requirements excluded both those for other types of construction which frequently utilized the same type of labor and for non-permit types of repair and maintenance.

Shortage of Skilled Labor

In Mr. Wyatt's opinion, there should be no shortages of semi-skilled and unskilled construction labor in 1946 and 1947, except perhaps for spotty area shortages. On the other hand, with respect to skilled labor, he expected a considerable number of area shortages even in 1946, because of the large volume of construction that will have similar starting and completion dates. It was his belief that the most acute shortages will be found among plasterers, electricians and bricklayers. In 1947, skilled workers in all crafts among the highly skilled are expected to be short.

On the basis of these prospects, Mr. Wyatt suggested for the consideration of the group several lines of action that would be necessary to minimize the shortage of workers. They were:

- A. The development of many more joint management-labor committees in apprenticeship.
- B. Acceleration of apprenticeship training by:
 1. Obtaining employer cooperation in the acceptance of larger numbers of apprentices.
 2. Increasing the ratio of apprentices to journeymen.
 3. Making apprenticeship attractive to veterans by:
 - a. Liberalizing age limitations.
 - b. Improving entry wages.
 - c. Shortening the length of the training period.
- C. Development of more specialization.
- D. Assurance of more adequate vocational training facilities.
- E. Expanding Apprentice-Training Service personnel and facilities in the field.
- F. Development of promotional campaigns at national and local levels for getting apprentices into the skilled trades, particularly veterans.

These suggestions were concurred in by the members of the committee with the exception of the advisability of shortening the length of training and development of more specialization.

Committee Disagrees

The committee was strong in its feeling that shortening the training period would destroy the whole structure of the apprenticeship system it has taken years to build. To shorten the training, even temporarily, will give those who are not interested in real training an opportunity to take advantage of the situation to exploit the apprentice.

Mr. Hedges stated that the training period has been established on the basis of the needs of each trade as demonstrated by experience throughout the years. Some industries have found in re-examination of training content that it has had to be broadened to take care of changes and improvements in the industry.

The Alternative

According to Mr. Hedges, rather than talk in terms of shortening the term of apprenticeship, the industry prefers to follow its practice of giving credit for applicable experience and encouraging local joint apprenticeship committees to advance apprentices who show outstanding ability more rapidly than would be done under normal conditions. In this way journeymen would be available as they are needed.

With the present labor force, plus a considerable expansion in the number of apprentices, the industry feels it can meet the emergency this year and possibly next. By

the time construction has reached its peak volume, a large number of journeymen will have been trained and an even larger number of apprentices will be employed and producing. It should be noted here that the apprentice is a worker and a producer from the start.

The committee was unanimous in its opinion that present standards of apprenticeship should be maintained with such flexibility as indicated and that the problem can be solved through the other points recommended by Mr. Wyatt.

On the matter of more specialization, the members of the committee did not believe it was generally a good proposal. Any appreciable specialization will result in the same conditions as came about because of the great number of specialists trained for war construction. These people cannot readily be absorbed into the industry without considerable additional training or retraining for other jobs. However, because of the emergency in housing, the industry is willing to keep an open mind on the matter and stated it would be glad to review any recommendations that might be made for specialization.

The need for specialization is obviated where an adequately planned program of on-the-job training is provided for apprentices, the main difference being that the apprentice is moved from one specialty to another and in the appropriate time acquires all the skills of the craft.

Several of the other items presented by Mr. Wyatt were discussed and it was pointed out that action has already been taken by the industry on some of them. A summary of these actions on the part of national and local groups will be prepared by Mr. Wyatt.

Shortage of Materials

Local joint management-labor apprenticeship committees have been considering the employment of a greater number of apprentices in some localities and in the current ratio practice there is sufficient flexibility in the apprenticeship program so that if there is evident need of a larger number of apprentices in any locality, the local people can increase the number accordingly.

According to several members, one of the main difficulties in connection with the training of apprentices is the shortage of construction materials. In many areas it has been impossible to put on apprentices in numbers up to the ratio agreed upon locally with the result that many veterans are awaiting placement as apprentices.

The need varies with the different trades and localities. In a few it has been noted there is at present a shortage of craftsmen. In such cases steps should be taken immediately to increase the number of apprentices. The training of an adequate supply of apprentices is essentially a local problem and must be handled by those closest to the problem—the local joint apprenticeship committees.

With respect to the question of age limits, it was explained that with few exceptions the crafts are giving special consideration to veterans. The most common practice is to consider the veteran to be within the age limitations of the program if he were within such age brackets at the time he entered the service. For example: a veteran was 24 years of age when he was inducted; he has served three years in the Army and is now 27 years old. When he applies for appren-



Harris & Ewing Photo

Wilson W. Wyatt facing the housing emergency

ticeship, the joint committee will consider his age to be 24 years. In some cases, veterans of older ages are accepted.

In discussing the recommendation that entrance wages for apprentices be improved, the committee was of the belief that the wage structure is not a real deterrent when the apprentice realizes he is getting an education as he goes along. Although it is generally recommended that apprentice wages average, over the period of training, at least 50 percent of the journeyman rate, many construction trades programs are now averaging from 60 to 70 percent.

Effect of G. I. Bill

In answer to Mr. Wyatt's question whether the G. I. Bill has been a factor in obtaining apprentice applicants, the committee informed him that the provisions offering benefits to veterans who enter training as apprentices has been a factor in channelling veterans into the apprenticeship program. However, it is believed a substantial number of veterans would have wanted to learn a skilled trade even though there had been no special G. I. benefits.

In cooperation with the information and education services of the armed forces, Mr. Wyatt was advised the Apprentice-Training Service has assisted in providing information concerning apprenticeship to servicemen in all theatres of operation both overseas and at home. Information has also been provided to separation centers, veterans information centers and job counselors. That the veteran knows of the existence of the apprenticeship system has been evidenced by the many requests for information received and the large number of applicants for apprenticeship.

Too much emphasis was being placed on relaxation of standards which are presumed to keep veterans out of apprenticeship the committee felt. Veteran applicants are available, if they can be placed. The need is not to make apprenticeship more attractive to veterans, but to create opportunities for them. This can only be done through a greatly expanded volume of building material and construction and the establishment of more local joint apprenticeship committees. It can be assumed that the materials will be flowing freely by mid-summer but experience has proved that additional local joint committees can be established only if the staff of the Apprentice-Training Service is expanded to meet the needs in all areas. The national apprenticeship committees can urge local groups to take action on apprenticeship but they must be in a position to tell their members that Apprentice-Training Service assistance is available to them. With the present limited field staff, which must also provide service to all other industries offering apprenticeship, this is impossible to do. Local joint apprenticeship committees are the core of the apprenticeship system in the building industry; lacking them, little progress will be made. It was the view of the committee that there should be at least 5,000 committees throughout the country in all construction trades as against the present 1117.

Industry Will Conform

The committee especially asked Mr. Wyatt to what extent he expects that prefabrication will be used to solve the emergency housing problem. Mr. Wyatt replied that he did not feel the building trades should have any apprehension. He explained that emphasis will be placed on the permanent type home and that most of the prefabrication will be in the form of parts assembled on site. In other words, there remains a tremendous field for construction labor. The program he visualizes, Mr. Wyatt said, puts primary emphasis on the conventional type home. He expects great site and development work which will necessarily require skilled labor.

Although the group made it clear it was not opposed to any improved methods in the industry and pledged its cooperation, in the matter of prefabricated methods the home owner will have and should have the last word to say. The industry will be guided by the market and the desires of the public.

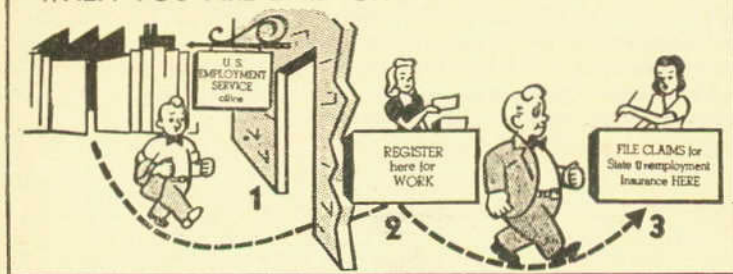
Mr. Wyatt made an urgent plea for complete cooperation from all unions and management associations in order to assure the success of the veterans' emergency housing program. He pointed out that the group present, as well as their associates, had a key role to perform and that he was convinced through this meeting that he could depend upon their complete cooperation. The chairman, speaking for the construction industry as a whole, promised Mr. Wyatt that that cooperation had always been forthcoming and would be forthcoming similarly in this instance.

Mr. Lerner, Mr. Wyatt's associate, then pointed out the necessity for moving promptly in advancing the program. He emphasized that it was necessary for all labor and management groups to recognize now the enormous volume of construction work ahead and, therefore, the urgency of

(Continued on page 153)

Here's How to Get Your Unemployment Insurance

WHEN YOU ARE LAID OFF—



GO TO YOUR LOCAL U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICE, REGISTER FOR WORK, AND FILE A CLAIM FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.



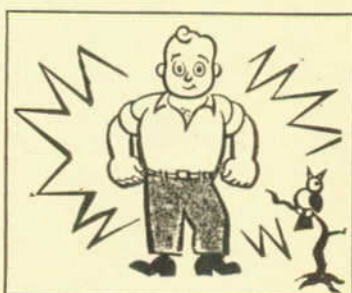
TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS—YOU MUST BE OUT OF WORK THROUGH NO FAULT OF YOUR OWN.



TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS—YOU MUST HAVE EARNED A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF PAY ON JOBS COVERED BY YOUR STATE LAW



TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS—YOU MUST BE AVAILABLE FOR SUITABLE WORK (IT'S IMPORTANT TO KNOW HOW THE TERMS "AVAILABLE" AND "SUITABLE WORK" ARE INTERPRETED UNDER YOUR STATE LAW).



TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR BENEFITS—YOU MUST BE ABLE TO WORK. IN MOST STATES, NO BENEFITS ARE PAID WHEN YOU ARE SICK.



IF YOU ARE ELIGIBLE UNDER YOUR STATE LAW, YOU WILL GET WEEKLY BENEFITS, BUT



THERE'S A WAITING PERIOD (except in Maryland) BEFORE CLAIMS ARE PAYABLE. IT DOESN'T START UNTIL YOU FILE YOUR CLAIM. DON'T DELAY FILING.

641-1060



IF BENEFITS ARE DENIED YOU, YOU MAY APPEAL YOUR CASE AT NO COST TO YOU AT THE OFFICE WHERE YOU FILED YOUR CLAIM.

ARE YOU ELIGIBLE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE?

HOW MUCH WILL YOU RECEIVE IN BENEFITS?

IF YOU HAVE WORKED IN MORE THAN ONE STATE, CAN YOU COLLECT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE?

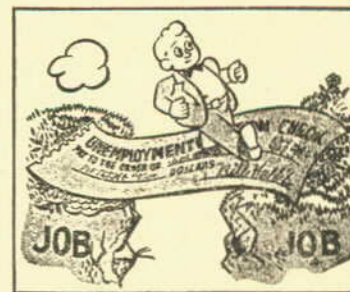
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ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS VARY FROM STATE TO STATE.

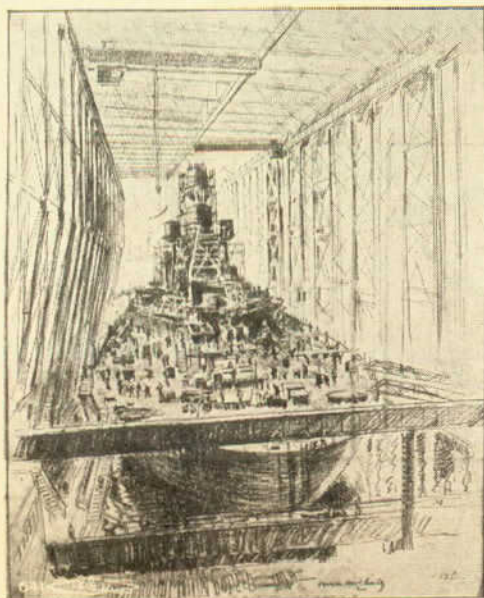
FOR INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR OWN STATE LAW:

(1) VISIT YOUR NEAREST STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION OFFICE, OR

(2) CONSULT YOUR UNION SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE.



UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION IS INSURANCE, NOT CHARITY. IF YOU HAVE EARNED ENOUGH WAGE CREDITS AND QUALIFY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, THAT INSURANCE IS YOURS BY RIGHT.



Official U. S. Navy Photograph

BATTLESHIP IN CONSTRUCTION

U. S. labor turned out the equipment that enabled our fighting men to win the war.

In our last chapter we spoke of that black day in the fall of '29 when the mighty stock market crashed, paralyzing the wheels of industry and throwing our whole economic system into chaos. That story is one only too familiar to most of us. We remember the millions thrown out of work, losing their homes and savings, we remember the vain searching for work, the bread lines, the vacuous eyes of hungry men who waited patiently in front of soup kitchens. We remember the bank failures, the bonus marchers, the apple sellers, the "forgotten" men, and all the attendant ills that accompanied the depression period. We remember the indignities our self-respect suffered in that "Brother, can you spare a dime?" era. We remember how things grew worse and worse until by 1932 one out of every four workers was without a job. During those years from 1929 to 1932, our Government did little to aid the suffering people, so on election day in 1932, it was not surprising that an overwhelming majority voted for a change of Administration and President Roosevelt and the New Deal Government he represented came into office. Before he was inaugurated in March, 1933, our economic situation hit an all-time low.

A New Philosophy

There was a new philosophy behind the New Deal Administration. President Roosevelt was convinced that a balance in our economic system must be achieved. He felt, as did many of his constituents, that low wages were principally responsible for periods of economic depression. Workers could not afford to buy back the goods they produced. The quantities of unsold goods on the market caused factories and stores to close throwing people out of work and causing more goods to go unsold—closing down more factories—the result—a vicious circle, swirling wildly and widely until the maelstrom of depression is reached.

Acting under guidance of this new philosophy, the New Deal sought to increase the purchasing power of the people and created projects to make work for them, replacing the meagre dole that had merely been keep-

American LABOR

Moves Forward

Through depression and conflict, the unions march forward to accomplish miracle of production. Last of series

ing them alive with productive jobs which paid them wages.

The Civilian Conservation Corps, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Public Works Administration were all created to stimulate employment for the relief of the people. Most important to labor was the emergency measure, the National Industrial Recovery Act. The NRA was set up by the Government with the aid of representatives of labor and industry, and codes for several hundred industries were drawn up. Under a blanket agreement, many conditions most advantageous to the American worker were brought about.

Federal Aid For Trade Unions

President Roosevelt, acting on his belief that the best way to end the depression was to increase the purchasing power of the people, realized that a virile labor movement was one of the strongest forces to raise wages. Therefore he acted to have laws passed favorable to trade unions.

The National Labor Relations Act of 1935 (also known as the Wagner Act) was the most important of these laws and marked a decided change in Government policy toward trade unionism in peacetime. This act recognized the right of workers to bargain collectively and made discrimination against unions and unionists against the law. It established a National Labor Relations Board.

Other legislation favorable to labor was the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act which led up to the Fair Labor Standards Act establishing a floor for wages and a ceiling for hours. The New Deal accomplished much in the way of abolishing child labor. It passed laws providing old-age pensions, unemployment insurance—in short Government assumed responsibility for its people's welfare.

Under the encouragement offered by the Administration, the unions again grew strong. A million new members joined the A. F. of L. during the two years that the NIRA was in existence alone.

Labor Movement Is Split

About the year 1934 another milestone in the history of the American labor movement was reached. We refer to the unfortunate split in the movement.

The mass industries—for example—automobile, steel, rubber and others were as yet unorganized. A. F. of L. was an organization of craft unions. These mass production industries did not fit into this vertical type of organization; conditions made it necessary that they be organized as one industry. When the A. F. of L. failed to accomplish this industrial organization, a new labor body sprang up. In 1935, under John L.

Lewis' leadership, the Committee for Industrial Organization was established. The name of the C. I. O. was later changed to Congress of Industrial Organizations and it became a permanent federation of national industrial unions. To date all attempts to mend the split in the labor movement have failed—a sad situation—for American workers are in need of united strength.

The C. I. O. rise matched the growth of the A. F. of L. and the independent unions, and in 1945 the combined membership of all was approximately 15,000,000 members.

Industrial Giants Conquered

The C. I. O. did a tremendous campaigning job and they really accomplished much of what they set out to do in organizing the unorganized. Many of the huge industrial firms that had for years stood as bulwarks of anti-labor and open-shop policy finally succumbed to the intense pressure of the C. I. O. organizers—U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Goodyear Rubber, General Motors—one by one they signed contracts. C. I. O. also organized the textile workers whose wages and working conditions had long been a disgrace to American industry.

These giants of industry were wealthy and powerful but the C. I. O. had sufficient funds, capable leaders and millions of workers anxious to join a union. Moreover the Federal Administration was behind them.

Of course there were reverses, the most notable of which was the Memorial Day Massacre in 1937 which resulted from the Steel Workers Organizing Committee's effort to organize "Little Steel" (name given to Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet and Tube and Inland, to distinguish them from "Big Steel" by which the United States Steel Corporation, already organized, was known). Efforts to close the steel mills by picketing were met with violent reaction—strike breakers, tear gas, machine guns. A group of workers preparing to picket the South Chicago plant of Republic Steel was charged upon while still some blocks away from the plant, by a band of police, and eight strikers were killed and many more were wounded. This ended the efforts to organize "Little Steel" at that time.

In spite of this defeat and others, C. I. O. grew and organized workers in shipyards, offices, packing houses, retail stores, radio plants and others. State and city industrial union councils similar to A. F. of L.'s central labor unions and state federations were set up. In 1945 the C. I. O. claimed a total of approximately six million members in some 40 national unions.

Meanwhile as we stated before, the A. F. of L. unions, the Railroad Brotherhoods and other independent unions were going forward, and backed by the approval of the Government increased and grew strong. By 1945, A. F. of L. had about seven million workers in ranks.

(Continued on page 151)

Senator Morse Talks About Voluntary ARBITRATION

By WAYNE MORSE, U. S. Senator, Oregon

(Excerpts from Senator Morse's address before American Trade Association executives.)

I WOULD like to talk quite informally with you about the general problem of the rights and responsibilities of industry in the field of labor relations today, and then you may subject me to cross-examination when I close. I don't expect you to agree with all my viewpoints any more than labor organizations with whom I discuss these problems agree with me, because we are dealing here with a subject so controversial that reasonable men, if they are intellectually honest, are bound to disagree. I don't think anyone, however, should discuss any domestic issue these days without relating to it the all important international issues. . . .

Basic Premises

I think there are three or four premises which, for purposes of this discussion, we ought to consider basic. One is that a revolution is taking place in the minds of men the world around. Why ignore it? You aren't going to be able to get away from it. We are entering into an era now of the greatest enlightenment in the history of man. We have developed in America the most enlightened workers of any peoples of the world. It is a direct result of 150 years of free education. This enlightenment which is a direct product of the great publicity forces, educational forces and advertising forces, has been wrought over the years upon the consumers of America. Free education and trade advertising have produced a great deal of wishing and desiring on the part of workers and consumers for a better standard of living. Unless you want to stamp out the forces of education, unless you want to try to stop the common men and women of America from thinking, you are going to find it impossible to prevent their ever-pressing demand for an increasing share of the products of their labor. That is basic economic-labor fact and industrial statesmen who do not recognize it, I think, will pull a Samson act in the house of private industry.

Now, I happen to be one who intends to fight for the preservation of a capitalistic system of economy in America if for no other reason than for the reason that I am satisfied, as a student of history, that common men and women will enjoy a better standard of living under such a system than under any state economy that can possibly be devised by politicians. But that does not make me blind to some of the mistakes of employers in the field of labor relations. As I have appeared before labor groups (sometimes in the midst of their "boos") and pointed out to them that they have a great interest in the profit system, I now point out, also, to you that there is no other economy that really develops and protects to

Leader with wide experience on War Labor Board addresses remarks to labor and management

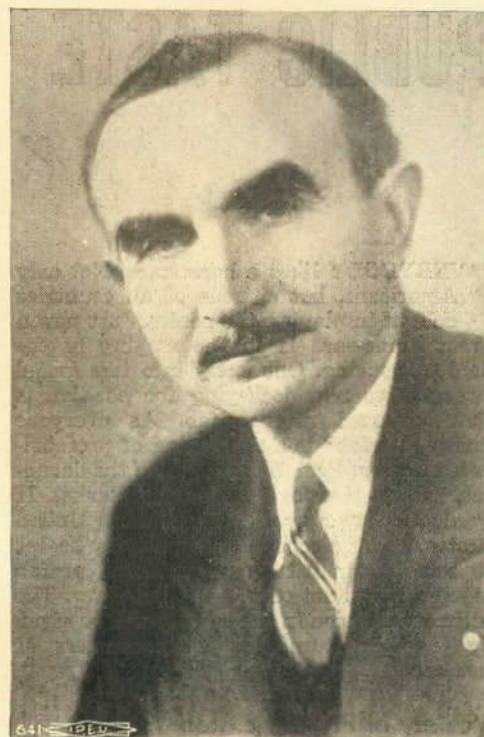
the same degree, as our American system, the dignity of the individual. . . .

A Human Movement

The labor movement is basically a social movement. Let me make clear that I do not mean a *socialistic* movement, but rather a *social movement*. Or to put it another way, it is a great human movement with so many factors that it cannot be put in a legislative straitjacket. It is one thing to legislate against specific abuses of the labor movement. Such legislation is not only necessary from time to time in order to protect the public's interest, but such legislation will receive the support of labor, businessmen, farmers and consumers generally. However, on the other hand, such legislation as compulsory-arbitration legislation, which has the effect in the last analysis of substituting governmental decree for free collective bargaining, voluntary arbitration and economic action on the part of industry and labor, is bound to have the opposition, in the long run, of all economic groups, particularly industry and labor. Thus, you will find most industrial leaders and most labor leaders opposed to compulsory arbitration, because they see in it an attempt on the part of Government to regiment the economic life of the country, and further, they are realistic enough to know that the spirit of independence, the love of liberty and freedom of economic action are so basic in our American way of life that any legislation which seeks to stifle them is bound to break down. Volumes of legislation and hundreds of prisons will not prevent free labor and free employers from striking and locking out, because in the field of labor relations we are dealing in a very real sense with freedom itself. Both labor and industry fear, and I think rightly so, governmental dictation of labor relations. Such governmental controls as compulsory arbitration are characteristic of totalitarian states, be they communistic or fascist; and there are forces within our Government today in this country which are unwilling to pay some of the prices of freedom, and hence would like to see a governmentally regimented economy. . . .

Government Obligation

When I speak about the obligation of government to protect the legal and property rights of innocent parties and of third parties in labor controversies, I think of such examples as these: The jurisdictional dispute. I say to this audience, as I have for years to other audiences, that I, for one, believe that the jurisdictional strike is absolutely unjustified in our country, and I



SENATOR WAYNE MORSE

have yet to hear a labor leader who has been able to advance a single sound argument that justifies going out on strike because his union is in a jurisdictional dispute with another union. My record on this issue was made long before I went into politics. I have said in decision after decision, as an arbitrator under a contract, that I would not support a stoppage of work under the contract on the basis of a jurisdictional dispute. I have held that I would not support a union, as far as a picket line is concerned, whenever the picket line is a collusive one resulting from a jurisdictional dispute. A third party—the employer as well as an innocent public—is damaged in his legal rights by jurisdictional strikes. The Government has an obligation in such cases to see to it that property rights of innocent parties are protected by whatever force of law is necessary to protect them in such cases. I consider such strikes a challenge to government by law, and I have said so many, many times. . . .

Contracts Must Be Kept

Because of the limits of time, I will mention just one other point on labor's side of the line. I am a firm believer that when a labor organization signs a contract, its signature should be cherished as its bond. Hence, in all my arbitration work I have taken the position that the contract must speak for itself. I didn't write it. I didn't sign it, but the parties did. If they signed a poor one, that is too bad, but they cannot have orderly peaceful procedure in labor relations unless both parties live up to their contracts. Hence, when either an employer or a union violates a contract provision I think they should be held responsible. I think they should settle disputes arising under a contract by voluntary arbitration. If they don't I think the contract obligations must be enforced by government. If labor and management don't want to come forward with such procedure as will permit of contract enforcement voluntarily, then I

(Continued on page 156)

PUBLIC TASTE *Will*

Key Prefab Sales

EVERYBODY likes a horse-race. Not only Americans, but citizens of all countries delight in playing the ponies. Just now a great horse-race is in the making in the field of housing. One entry into this grand sweepstakes now jockeying for position is that untested filly prefab. As everyone knows "prefab" is a shortening of prefabricated houses. Prefab claims to be the darndest, fastest thoroughbred in the market. If production ever gets going in these United States, and the construction industry begins to solve its multitude of problems, prefab is expected to not only enter, but show. The ultimate decision in the contest will be given by the spectators, i.e., the consumers of houses.

Variety in Prefabrication

Extravagant claims are being made by the manufacturers of prefabricated homes. Discounting the publicity in each claim, it is apparent that many different manufacturers are preparing to enter the lists with manufactured homes. These are of different types and different variety. They all accentuate speed as a great characteristic of the product. They are predicated upon the assumption that mass production of homes should industrialize the field of building construction. They claim low costs as compared with conventionally built homes. They have not substantiated as yet any of these claims.

All the types of prefabricated homes involve vital principles. Whether these homes will be built within the factory by union labor; whether they will be erected on the site by union labor; whether they will ask for adjustments in practices of union labor are foremost in the situation. Here are some of the proposals:

1. **Dymaxion.** The producers of the Dymaxion house do not like to have their product described as a prefabricated house. They prefer to have it called a mass production house. It is manufactured by Fuller Houses, Inc., Wichita, Kans. and it has attracted wide attention in the labor world because labor men are on the board of directors and other labor officials are on the top staff of the corporation. Harvey Brown and James Dickerson are on the board of directors. The genius behind Dymaxion houses is Buckminster Fuller who began his operations as early as 1929. He actually invented this type of house in 1927. This particular house is designed for mobility. After it is once erected, it can easily be pulled down and shipped to another site. It was primarily designed for workers and their families to meet their social conditions. It is derived from airplane construction and can be built in any airplane factory. The house is to be built on a lease arrangement or royalty basis with subsidiaries. The contract between the parent company and the others contains this clause:

"In production, distribution and installation, Dymaxion will deal wherever possible

Scores of manufactured houses jockey for position to get consumer dollar. Who will win?

with firms which practice good labor relations, one of the chief criteria being the achievement of collective bargaining relations with bona fide labor organizations."

House Is Light Sphere

The Dymaxion house is made of aluminum in the form of a perfect sphere with the utilities built into the structure. The perfect sphere is light and suspended from a mast. The whole house weighs only three tons as compared with a frame house of the same size which weighs 45 tons. The house will sell at first for about \$5,000 with all the utilities including two bathrooms.

2. **Precision-Built Homes.** Precision-Built Homes are a product of a company operating from Trenton, New Jersey. They are selling through department stores. The houses pictured are more attractive than the

usual prefab house. They are architecturally acceptable from the point of view of appearance. A number of them are built on the Cape Cod plan; a number on the bungalow type and some follow the colonial type house. In view of the fact that this company has had a good deal of experience with homes of this type during the war and in view of the fact that they operate union, they come with greater recommendation than some of the other less attractive non-union types. The advertisements running in papers in large cities describe the Precision-Built Homes as "houses such as you would build for yourself if you could afford plans drawn by a talented architect; if you could hire one of America's foremost contractors to do the construction. Yes, they do represent a new era in some building." These houses advertise as selling for \$5,400 to \$9,500 exclusive of lot. If a lot costs from \$1,500 to \$2,500 it is at once apparent that these houses are not cheap in any sense and will not appeal to families looking for houses around \$5,000. The department stores selling these homes offer services in orienting prospective customers in the procedures of getting lots and other such matters.

Concrete Houses

3. A third type of prefab house is being pushed by the Le Tourneau Technological Institute, Longview, Texas. Le Tourneau is not a newcomer to unionists of America. He operates a factory in Northern Illinois

(Continued on page 156)



PRECISION-BUILT HOMES CORPORATION
TRENTON, N.J.

October 23, 1945.
#495P-h

REC'D JAN 30 1946

Dear _____

With reference to our telephone conversation, we have had experience with the American Federation of Labor in the construction of approximately eight thousand houses.

Our experience with them has been very favorable from every angle. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has worked very closely with us and we feel they have done everything humanly possible to cooperate. One job which we had at Fort Leonard Wood for five hundred houses, and which was out in the Ozarks, would have been impossible for us to complete on time had it not been for the backing and the help which we received from Indianapolis.

We are strongly of the opinion that we get many advantages from the use of Union labor, and we sincerely hope that our future relations will continue to be as satisfactory as they have in the past. We are going to make every effort on our part to see that this is so.

With kindest regards -

Sincerely yours,

F. Vaux Wilson, Jr.
had

641-1250

F. Vaux Wilson, Jr.
President

THERE is in the making an attack upon the building codes of American cities. This will involve wiring ordinances, plumbing ordinances and other such matters that have been enacted over a period of the last 50 years. Such an attack was launched several years ago by Thurman Arnold when he was Assistant Attorney General of the United States. It was charged that the building codes were crippling commerce and free trade by setting up certain restrictions on the use of certain materials. Some of the newer types of housing now being proposed, namely, prefabricated types, find regulations of cities as obstacles to the sale and distribution of these houses to customers.

Building Codes Are Health Codes

Building codes are the result of an effort by municipalities to protect citizens from fire losses, bad sanitation and ill health. They might be called health codes. Having been passed piecemeal over the years, there may well be inconsistencies in these codes to be ironed out, and there may be some restrictive regulations that need to be modified; but in the main, the codes are protections against bad construction which, if they did not exist, would be immediately enacted. Every time there is a costly fire at a night club that destroys lives, agitation starts all over again by citizens for their protection. The wiring codes and the plumbing codes are the most salient example of protection legislation by cities.

On page 157 of the January issue of the quarterly publication of the National Fire Protection Association, there is a listing of the causes of fires in 1945. Electrical defects lead the list. The National Fire Protection

Municipal Building CODES, What About Them?

Just now they are under fire, principally from manufacturers of prefab houses. Do they perform service?

Association exists to protect communities from fire hazards. The publication says:

"It is to be hoped that the prevalence of fires in 1945 traceable to lack of knowledge on the part of plant managements in their introduction of serious special and highly hazardous processes without adequate safeguards, *supposedly made necessary by the requirements of the armed services during the war*, will be eliminated in 1946. As an example, the use of large quantities of paraffin wax for protection of metal parts and bomb cases against corrosion contributed to the rapid spread of fires which were impossible for sprinkler systems or public fire protection agencies to control."

Electricity As a Cause of Fire

Going back beyond the year 1945, the records of the National Fire Protection Association show that electricity has been an increasing fire cause for years both absolutely and in proportion to fires from other causes. Until now, electricity causes a

greater number of fires than any other listed cause with but one exception. It causes a much greater monetary loss than any other listed cause without exception. The annual fire loss from electrical defects is listed as exceeding \$53,000,000.

About 600 cities in the United States have some form of wiring ordinance. Most of these ordinances derive in one way or another from the National Electrical Code. The National Electrical Code is a body of standards worked out and set up by the national electrical committee, a subsidiary of the National Fire Protection Association. The National Electrical Code has this to say about its purpose:

Purpose and Scope. The purpose of this code is the practical safeguarding of persons and of buildings and their contents, from electrical hazards arising from the use of electricity for light, heat, power, radio, signalling and for other purposes. It covers the electric conductors and equipment installed within or on public and private buildings and other premises, including yards, carnival and parking lots, and industrial substations; also the conductors that connect the installations to a supply of electricity, and other outside conductors adjacent to the premises.

It does not cover installations in mines,
(Continued on page 156)



The deadly cost of fire. "The St. Clair Fire" by Carl Gaertner.

Courtesy Corcoran Gallery of Art

AMERICA *Paid Heavy*

Price for War

THE war years changed the face of our country in several ways, conspicuous of which were the depletion of mineral resources and the rapid development of power production facilities. The former leaves us with enough iron ore, nitrogen, magnesium, salt, bituminous coal and lignite, phosphate rock, molybdenum, anthracite and potash to last 100 years or more. Minerals of which we have less than a 35-year supply are petroleum, copper, lead, tin, zinc, nickel, bauxite, chromite, and cadmium, among others of lesser importance. Strategic metals of which there is an even briefer supply are manganese, vanadium and tungsten. The Department of the Interior has begun an accounting of the minerals that we have still in our reserves in order to make the picture more nearly complete with respect to the available mineral supply.

To Conserve Our Supply

To assure economy in the expenditure of the remaining resources, to provide for crises and exhausted materials, and to facilitate the greatest extraction possible of ores, the department recommends that we continue experiments in all of our processes for beneficiating low-grade ores, find more efficient methods of re-using scrap metals, develop methods to induce operators to take more oil from nearly dry wells, regulate production methods to minimize waste in the process of mining, prevent unnecessary use of scarce and essential reserves, stockpile, and intensify our exploration for new reserves.

In speaking of plans for the future, the Secretary of the Interior reveals that the largest undertakings that the Department of the Interior contemplates are concerned with regional projects and the exploration of the continental shelf.

Regional development is seen as an improved technique for developing, using, and conserving our resources by the usual means. This covers such subjects as irrigation, flood control, improved navigation,

Report of the Secretary of the Interior throws light on depletion of national resources

propagation of fish and wildlife, creation and preservation of recreational facilities, and the alleviation of stream pollution, creation of new reservoirs, power plants and dams.

Taking this opportunity to make his position clear in the matter of regionalism, Mr. Ickes points out that where he branches away from some others supporting valley developments is mainly on the question of administration. He envisages many valley authorities, which, if independently administered, he believes may cause friction, corruption and inefficiency. He is of the opinion that the administration of the authorities should clear through the Secretary of the Interior to the President.

The Continental Shelf

Concerning the so-called "acquisition" of the continental shelf, the Secretary of Interior explains that the President in two proclamations asserted our sovereignty over the mineral resources of the shelf, and jurisdiction over the fishery resources of the high seas contiguous to our lands. The shelf is all of the ocean floor around the United States and its territories that is covered by no more than 600 feet of water—an area almost 827,000 square miles. The Secretary of the Interior states that the exploration of this region will be a major undertaking of historical import. Geologists expect that the area will yield rutile, sulphur, ilmenite, chromite, monazite and other heavy minerals. The development of techniques for recovering from deep waters the oil that is almost assuredly in some parts of the shelf appears possible to the experts of oil companies as well as other scientists and engineers.

With regard to the expanded power facilities, the most imposing problem is to find

new markets to utilize the energy that formerly went into the war effort.

Bureau of Reclamation

The bureau of the Department of the Interior which concerns itself with power developments is the Bureau of Reclamation. The operations and proposed operations of it seem to be almost exclusively west of the 100th meridian or bisected by it. They consist of work with dams, irrigation systems, power plants and reservoirs for flood control on the rivers in the 17 western states. The projects in operation combined with those which have been proposed, will contribute to the national well-being in the following ways: provide around 200,000 new irrigated farms for settlement, construction jobs for as many as 400,000 workers and work for thousands of others who will be employed in factories, mills, mines and transportation as auxiliaries feeding the projects with supplies; afford large amounts of low-cost power for diversified uses; create opportunities for other workers such as farmers, tradesmen and professional people in new and expanded areas; increases the purchasing power of the West for products of the East; diversify and tend to balance the economy of the West.

The bureau's postwar inventory of projects listed 415 proposed for construction, including those begun, authorized, and still in the planning stages. It is estimated that they would cost about five billion dollars, most of which the secretary believes would be returned to the national treasury. They are designed to coordinate resource development on a basin-wide scale in each of the 15 major river valleys of the West.

Increase In Power

During the war the areas already under the influence of the bureau's projects contributed substantially to the winning of the war through increased food supplies and waterpower production. The output of the bureau plants has quadrupled since 1941 and the nearly 14 billion kilowatt-hours produced in 1945 makes the bureau the largest single power-producing agency in the world. The bureau's program for developing the river valleys of the West has obviously far-reaching objectives and consequences, the ultimate extent and nature of which it is up to Congress to decide. The Flood Control Act of 1944 approving the joint plan of the bureau and the U. S. Corps of Engineers

(Continued on page 132)



The sea can be made to give up rich minerals.

Bird's-Eye View of TVA Progress

A STUDY of economics reveals an amazing relativity of nearly all the phases of existence. Undoubtedly a large amount of the success of the Tennessee Valley Authority is due to the regard it has had for the interrelation of many forces that affect human beings on the land drained by the Tennessee River and its tributaries. Navigation, flood control, power production, chemical experimentation, forestation, industrial development, and research in the utilization of mineral resources are modified by the TVA in such a way that they contribute to one another, and more important, contribute in a multiplicity of ways to the welfare of the people of the valley. In addition to these fields touched by the TVA, of particular interest is the way in which employer-employee relations are maintained and also how the people are brought to cooperation both in their dealing with the authority and one another.

Production Is the Watchword

Although the emphasis on building a stronger valley remained deflected during the fiscal year of 1945 since it was primarily a war year, actually the purpose was not changed, and the practices to achieve that purpose were not conspicuously altered. Increased production, the watchword of the war, has always been a concern of the TVA. Navigation facilities were improved during the year by filling the Kentucky Reservoir. With little more work, there will be a minimum depth of 11 feet and a minimum width of 300 feet throughout the waterway from Paducah, Kentucky, to Knoxville. Figures on river traffic for the first half of 1945 presaged an increase over that of 1943 and 1944. More coke, coal, and grain were transported than in previous years and new facilities for handling coal and grain were constructed. Information on specific commodities concerning the economy of river transportation has been gathered by the TVA. Circulation of this among the business interests of the region will probably result in a fuller realization of the possibilities of the Tennessee River as an artery of commerce.

Flood control storage has been considerably and importantly increased by the closure in the latter quarter of 1944 of the Kentucky and Fontana Dams. The 4,000,000 acre-feet provided by the Kentucky Reservoir will decrease the flood crests at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers from two to four feet, an amount which would prevent many millions of dollars of damage at a time of threatened disaster. The 5,000,000 acre-feet of control storage created by the Fontana Dam will be of particular advantage to Chattanooga which was formerly subject to unusual danger when the Tennessee River was in flood.

The Power of TVA

The total amount of electricity generated by the integrated system of the TVA was nearly 12 billion kilowatt-hours for 1945 and power revenues amounted to \$39,383,000. TVA power went to more than 600,000 ultimate consumers.

Most recent report gives picture of vast ramifications of planned regional development

Although 85 percent of the total system output was from hydroelectric plants, the TVA steam-electric generating stations produced over a billion and a half kilowatt-hours, more than has been generated there previously. A demonstration of the efficiency of the new Watts Bar Steam Plant is that it consumes 0.95 pounds of coal per kilowatt-hour generated, contrasted with 1.30 pounds per kilowatt-hour which is the average for all steam plants in the United States.

An agreement with the Aluminum Company of America was reached which is of importance to the effectiveness of Fontana Dam since the latter is located upstream from some of the eight Alcoa dams and downstream from others. TVA now directs the storage and release of water at these dams and has worked out a system of power supply which is advantageous to both TVA and Alcoa. One of the largest acquisitions of power generating and distributing facilities by the TVA was the East Tennessee Light and Power Company, purchased in 1945 with six municipalities and one cooperative. The generating and transmitting in-

stallations that went to TVA cost \$2,700,000 of the total purchase price of \$8,700,000, the rest of which was borne by the municipalities and cooperatives for the distributing properties.

Rural Electrification

Rural electrification has been extended to 100,000 farms by TVA, and altogether there are 163,000 rural consumers, 9,000 of whom were farm customers added in 1945. The restrictions on supplying civilian needs during the war prevented great strides being made in rural distribution of electricity, but from surveys conducted to discover the number of customers that can be served, it is estimated that almost as many again as are now consuming TVA electricity will have it within the next three to five years.

With due regard to the contribution made by the TVA to the war effort in the field of electricity, the Annual Report of the TVA for 1945 states that "It is estimated that the Tennessee Valley produced one-tenth of the power produced for war purposes by all the public and private power systems in the United States."

The chemical plant at Muscle Shoals produced elemental phosphorous for the Chemical Warfare Service and ammonia and ammonium nitrate for munitions and fertilizers, as well as calcium carbide for a synthetic rubber plant. Phosphatic fertilizers were not produced in the usual quantities because dicalcium phosphate for animal feed supplements were increased and the needs of the war for phosphorous prevented it. At the unique Muscle Shoals plant, electric furnace smelting has been experimented with in order particularly to reduce phosphates

(Continued on page 152)



Courtesy Farm Security Administration

End product of TVA regional development.

WE are taught that the Lord God formed the first man from the dust of the ground and planted a garden eastward in Eden in which every tree that is pleasant to sight, and good for food, did grow. In that Garden of Eden Adam was installed and endowed with jurisdiction over all of the fruits of the trees except the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge which, it was ordained, must remain inviolate.

For some reason, not divulged, man became lonesome. Apparently pathetically so. Dropping off into a deep slumber Adam later awakened minus a rib but with a glorious creature beside him whom he called woman because she came from man.

And the woman looked upon the Tree of Knowledge. She had information, imparted by a lowly serpent, that to partake of the fruit of that tree would make one all wise. Unable to resist temptation she partook of the forbidden fruit and persuaded Adam to sample a delicious morsel. For this disobedience both were banned from the Garden of Eden.

It is thus we are informed of the first jurisdictional boundaries ever to be established; the violation of those boundaries and the penalty for such violation.

Whither, Homo Sapiens

But perhaps some agnostic or even atheistic eyes may cast a skeptical glance on these lines and pooh-pooh such historical notation. Therefore, inasmuch as this writer contemplates drawing a moral from this story, we do not want to leave any foreseeable loophole through which a non-believer might escape. Consequently, we must necessarily delve slightly into the unbeliever's theory on the origin of homo sapiens in which the story is told that man emerged from a series of incidents involving first a primitive marine existence, evolving into a land animal and developing into what we are as of today.

Again, however, in the unbeliever's vague and somewhat disconnected theory it is clear that the question of jurisdiction always appeared as a dominant factor.

We can readily visualize the molecular marine deposit which was later to become man, battling for existence against the oceanic elements of destruction, and the fierce jurisdictional struggle on that early inhospitable seacoast when this alleged progenitor of mankind was forced to wrest air sustained life from the highly competitive weather, voracious amphibians and, later, ravenous denizens of pre-historic forests.

Following through we are necessarily mindful of the early antagonisms in which brother fought bitterly against brother in jurisdictional strife centered principally on possession of food or shelter. Later we find development in family, clan, tribe, sectional, and national life, which, through recognition of common needs and cooperation to fill those needs, gradually reduced the number, but not the cause, of jurisdictional disputes.

It is quite evident from all such available sources of history that mankind was conceived as a competitive animal and is doomed forever to remain as such.

The intervening eons between man's beginning and the start of modern civilization need only be given a cursory glance for purposes of this article in that it is obvious human existence has always been tenuous and consisted chiefly of one jurisdictional scrap after another in continuous succession.

Jurisdiction--Mankind's Crown of Thorns

By JAMES PRESTON, International Representative, I.B.E.W.

Complete understanding of any problem lessens the impact and eases the burden

Jurisdictional Rules

Heroic efforts to bring some order out of this seeming chaos were put forth, but even with divine wishes arrayed against the forces of disorder, the inborn perversity of mankind resisted all such efforts. The depth of such perversity may be gauged when it is recalled that even when faced with the threat of eternal hell-fire for disobedience to the Ten Commandments—all of which are more or less jurisdictional rules—mankind continued to be obstinate and wayward in its approach to the rights and privileges of fellow humans.

Early capitalized in feudalism, this perversity of human nature became a highly specialized means of accumulating wealth. Thus jurisdictional strife became a real business venture with huge grants of landed estates as a reward for the victor.

On the advent of ocean navigation, jurisdictional disputes took on an inter-continental aspect, with vast numbers looting and pilfering the more vulnerable and wealthier portions of this planet we call earth. Now with inter-planetary communications looming in the not-too-distant future, it may well be that other planets will be drawn into the vortex.

But down to earth again and we find that international jurisdiction reached its modern zenith in World War II, when the misanthrope Hitler attempted to realize a dream of world-wide jurisdiction at the expense of millions of lives, and the monumental destruction of untold natural wealth. This most ambitious of all jurisdictional disputes brought on an understandable clamor for the formation of a supreme court for the peaceful, or should we say non-combat, adjudication of international jurisdictional claims.

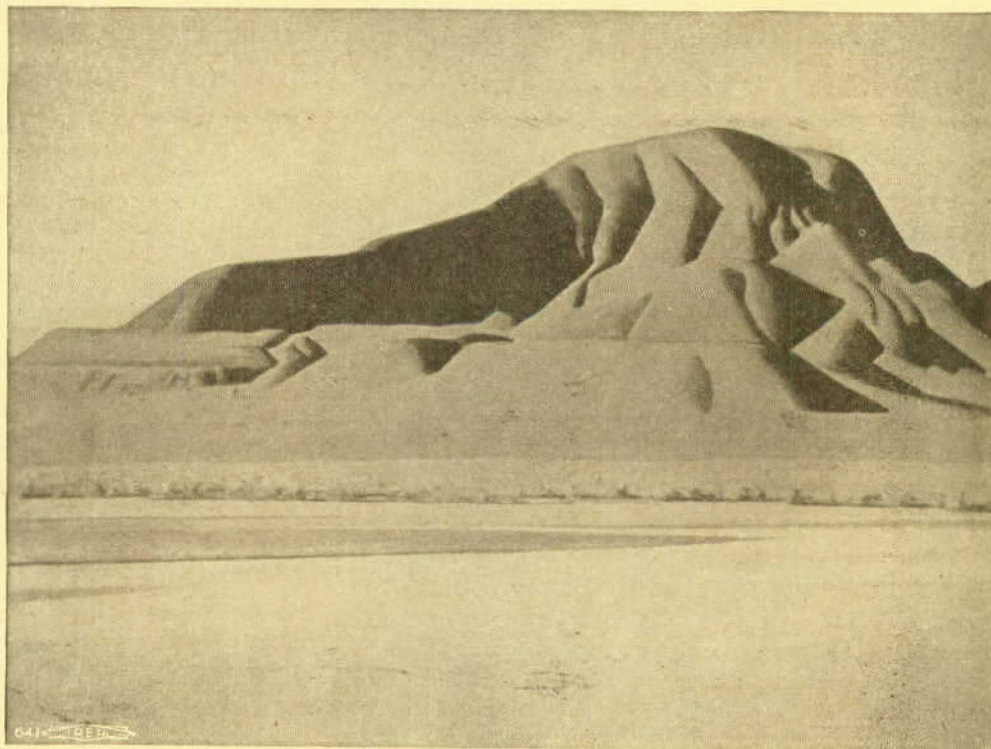
Even in the United States, with the most enlightened people of all lands providing such articulate and outstanding crusaders for human understanding as Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Lincoln, mankind's scourge of jurisdictional strife, while ameliorated somewhat, nevertheless is still rampant to an undesirable degree.

In Peace As in War

It is not only in physical combat for the elementary needs of life, however, that the problem of jurisdiction arises. It is evident and prevalent in so-called peacetime trading.

The high-toned slick magazines and their poor relations, the "pulp" periodicals, together with our daily newspapers are chock full of eye-filling appeals by which dealers and brokers in the various commodities make bold, often times daring, bids for each other's markets. The highly capitalized field of radio broadcasting exists only by virtue

(Continued on page 151)



Through time and space, jurisdictional problems have been ever-existent. "Shores of Lake Lahonton" by Maynard Dixon.

Wife of Organizer Speaks

IN Hazleton, Pennsylvania, we have a Brother, member of L. U. No. B-686, who lives by the theory that every new union card makes his card more valuable. The result is that he organized the Tung-Sol Plant in Weatherly as a manufacturing division of the Hazleton construction local, 700 members.

He went away to the Army but was only in a short time when he received a medical discharge. Upon coming home he again started his organizing hobby. First, he organized a Building Trades Council. When this was well under way, he organized a Central Labor Union. This was still not enough so he teamed up with the local teamsters and organized the Retail Clerks of Hazleton. The nice part about it is, they are all successful. The Clerk union now has five of the largest stores in Hazleton under contract and "Hank" is still working hard.

Now to get to that wife business. "Hank" was so busy writing up newspaper articles and laying out copy for circulars that his wife picked up quite a bit of talent along the writing lines. She has started to bend his ear to organize the housewives. Her first article is as follows:

They Really Needed Organization

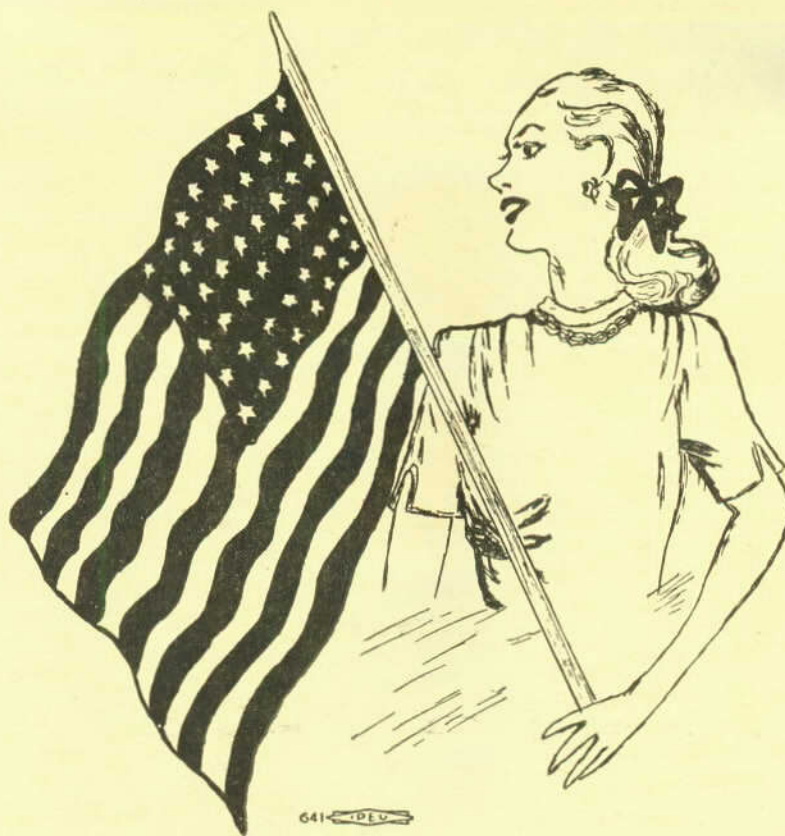
Some day in years to come this may really happen. It will be the greatest organization that labor will know.

Does an organizer ever think about his wife at home all day putting in hours that total about twice his work day? Does he ever try to organize us? No, for he would be the one we would have to contract with. After cleaning, washing, ironing and taking care of the children all day, comes the evening and her only expected reward is his return. She is so anxious to see him and talk to him.

Then the door opens, he rushes in, eats his supper, then the telephone, then he bathes, then the telephone, then he shaves—a few words and then out to Building Trades meeting, Central Labor Union, Electricians, Retail Clerks, Plumbers, Painters, and my, oh, my, why are there so many different unions!

I ask, "Must you do everything?" Then he says, "Honey, I'm working hand in hand with the clergyman. He saves people's souls for heaven and I save their standard of living on earth."

"Hank" laughed when he was presented with the article and he said, "I'm going to use you in my work, darling." Her comment was, "I guess I'll be satisfied with having him take me out Saturdays and Sundays for I'm really proud of him, and I guess I couldn't love him if he wasn't a good union man for I come from a miner's family."



Law of Teamwork and Good Citizenship

By JOE ARNOLD

Joe Arnold is the son of E. B. Arnold, business manager, L. U. No. 1430, Brunswick, Georgia. When his teacher asked his class to write a theme on teamwork, the boy produced the following. It has the true union spirit.

The welfare of the country depends upon those who have learned how to do the things that ought to be done. The good American gets the best possible education from those who have learned how to do the right thing in the right way.

He takes an interest in his work and will not be satisfied with slipshod or merely passable work. And when he has done his work he will not envy those who have done better or received larger rewards, for envy spoils both the work and the worker.

Every good American works in friendly cooperation with his fellow workers.

One man alone could not build a city or a great railroad.

The good worker keeps his things in place for disorder means confusion and waste of time.

He is cheerful. Cheerlessness depresses the worker and injures the work.

In order to have bread, men have sowed and reaped, men have built plows and threshers, men have built mills and kept stores. Only by teamwork is the country advanced.

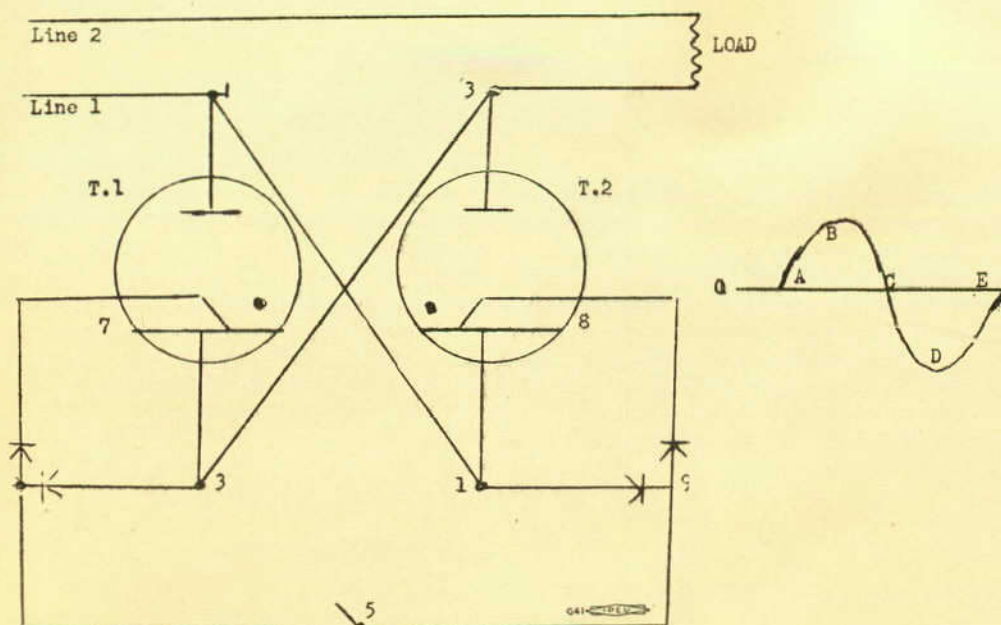


FIGURE 1

Preventive Maintenance In ELECTRONIC Field

By GEORGE W. ROBINSON, L. U. No. 329

ONCE installed and placed right, in operation, industrial electronic apparatus will require only preventive maintenance to keep it in good operating condition.

The importance of preventive maintenance cannot be over-emphasized. Equipment must be kept running efficiently if it is to serve its purpose. Equipment that is improperly maintained will rapidly become useless. But before the maintenance starts, the equipment, of course, must be installed.

Care in Installing

Care should be taken in the unpacking of tubes and electronic equipment. The enclosing case of the electronic equipment should be fastened in place before the tubes are mounted in it. It should be mounted in a place where one can get to it easily for checking, or maintaining. If the tubes are vacuum tubes it can be mounted upright, or down flat—but if the tubes are ignitrons, "mercury vapor tube," the case must be mounted in a vertical position so the ignitrons will be held straight up and down. Regardless of whether the tubes are vacuum or mercury vapor tubes, do not fasten the case to a machine or support that shakes very much for this vibration can damage any tube. Also, if the tubes are ignitrons the case cannot be placed where it is subject to freezing weather as the ignitrons use water for cooling, and the water must not be allowed to freeze in them. Installation of the ignitron rectifiers consists simply of putting the unit in place and connecting the control leads, power leads, and water supply. In installing the small ignitrons, when unpacking them, the ignitron tubes must be handled carefully to prevent damage. Although the tube is mostly steel, the glass seal at the top of the tube can be easily broken by bumping or dropping the tube,

Practical tips on important phase of new work in expanding field

The tube should never be handled or carried by the flexible copper connection at the top or by the smaller igniter connection below. Also, as the mercury inside the tube is very heavy, it can damage the igniter if the tube is tipped or turned too suddenly. For

these reasons each ignitron tube is shipped separately in a container that should not be dropped or tipped. A damaged tube cannot be repaired unless it is a large tube which can be taken apart.

The small ignitron tubes are about three inches in diameter, have a wall of steel, solidly joined to the bottom or cathode connection of the tube. The wall of the tube is a conductor and should be treated as such when the tube is in operation.

The anode is made of graphite (carbon). In radio work the anode is the same thing as a plate in a tube. It is held in place by a special glass seal which also separates and insulates the anode connection from the rest of the tube.

Construction of the Ignitron

The igniter, or starter, is a piece of special material which is pointed so that it dips slightly into the mercury pool. The igniter connection is a separate small wire which passes through the bottom of the tube with a space between the two walls for a water jacket. The water, which is for cooling the tube, should be put in at the bottom of the tube and the outlet at the top of the tube, so if, for any reason, the water supply is cut off there will still be water in the tube. When these small tubes become defective they have to be replaced as they cannot be repaired.

The next size of ignitron tube is about 18 inches in diameter. These ignitrons, and the larger ones, are mounted out in the open and the frame, or foundation, is mounted on insulators. As the voltage is from 250 volts up to 3000 volts, care should be taken to see that there isn't any grease or dirt on the insulators and they should be cleaned at regular intervals. It is constructed like the smaller ignitron, but a shield and a baffle have been added; namely, the anode shield and the igniter baffle. However, both are to prevent an arc back when the ionization of the mercury starts. An arc back is the reverse flow of the current. Once an arc back is formed, it will maintain itself as long as

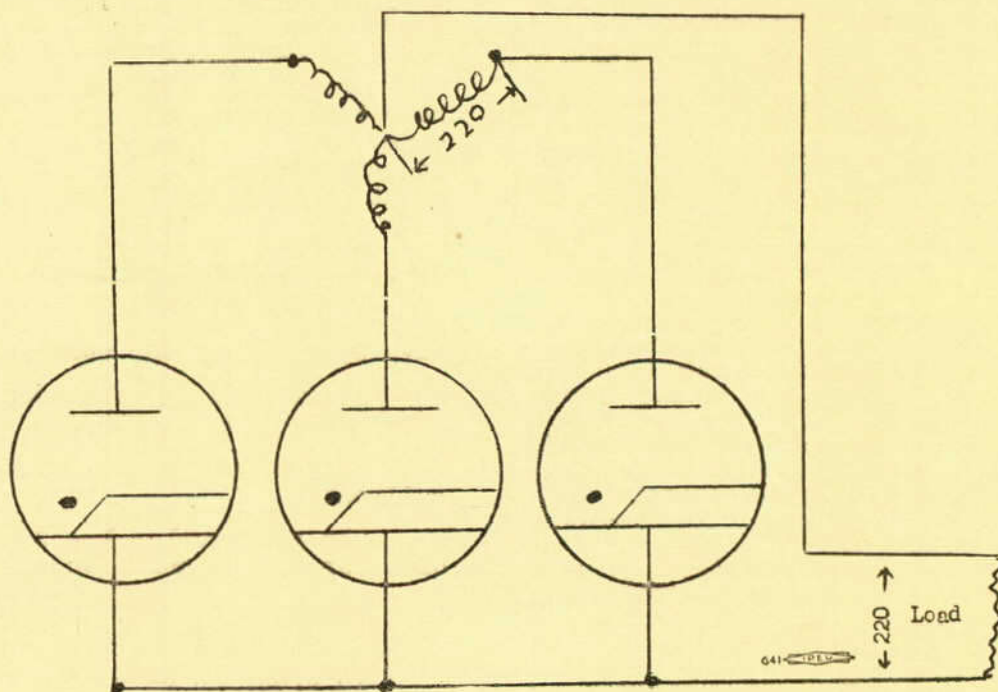


FIGURE 2

Three Phase Half Wave Rectifier

the current is conducted to the tube. However, the arc back should cause the opening of protective circuit breaker, or the blowing of fuses. When installing the water supply to the larger ignitrons, a piece of copper tubing should be inserted inside each of the hose connections to the unit as this will help prevent electrolysis from ruining the pipe on the tube.

The next size of a mercury arc rectifier is about four feet in diameter, and they are constructed on the same principle as the other two sizes of rectifiers but have several anodes in one tube. Also, they have a more elaborate set of baffles. The igniter, or starter, is operated mechanically. The igniter is the part of the tube which is most likely to cause an arc back first.

A spare tube or two should be kept in stock to replace tubes while working on them. When a tube is installed, a record of the date of installation should be kept. Also, a spare igniter would come in handy. After an arc back and replacement of the igniter, if the arc back is still present the tube will have to be dismantled. Care should be taken not to let anything fall inside the tube. The mercury should be strained, and the inside of the tube should be vacuum cleaned, after replacing the part which is causing the arc back. The tube should never be wiped out with a cloth as the lint will burn and may cause an arc back. Trash in the mercury can cause an arc back.

Ignitron in Operation

Next, we will take the ignitron in operation which can only be used on the a-c voltage. It serves two purposes; one as a switch, and the other as a rectifier. It operates only on the positive part of a cycle, and due to the fact that we have taken for granted that current flows from positive to negative, I shall continue to speak of current flow from positive to negative as in repair or maintenance it doesn't make any difference and the other conception will only tend to confuse.

The ignitron contactor is used as a switch for closing and opening the electric circuit to a spot welder or similar equipment. The larger ignitrons are used for the conversion of electric power, where d-c power is needed; such as railways, mining, electroplating, industrial plants and other applications. They have no rotating or moving parts except the vacuum pump and the water pump.

Current cannot flow through the tube unless it has a start. The small current to the igniter, or starter, causes an arc which maintains sufficient ionization of the mercury until it is picked up by the anode and then the current flows. The principle of the ignitron provides a method of starting an arc reliably in a few microseconds so it will work on the positive part of a 50 or 60 cycle a-c.

If a factory electronic engineer has to be called to repair electronic equipment, after the maintenance or repair man has tried to repair it and cannot, the maintenance or repair man should tell the factory man just what he has done towards repairing the equipment. If the repair man has burned up a resistor, shorted out a capacitor or burned out a tube, he should be sure to tell the factory man just what and how it happened as the factory man is most likely a regular fellow and will not run to the



Courtesy Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company

ELECTRONICS: INDUCTION HEATING UNIT WITH SPECIAL WORK HANDLING FIXTURE FOR BRAZING.

boss about it. However, if the maintenance or repair man tells him no one has attempted to repair the equipment and the factory man finds burned-out tubes, burned-up resistors, or shorted capacitors and burn marks on the case or chassis that the original trouble could not have caused, he may go to the boss.

Course of the Ignitrons

In Figure 1, the ignitrons are "fired" or made to pass line current by closing the switch at 5. Then during the upper half A.B.C. of the wave, the current first flows from line 1 through rectifier 9, through switch 5, through rectifier 6 and into igniter 7 into the mercury pool of tube T.1 to point 3 through the load and back to line 2. The igniter current will make tube T.1 fire passing the load current directly from 1 to 3. Similarly, during the lower half C.D.C. of the wave, the current flows first from line 2 through the load to 3, through rectifier 6 and switch 5, through rectifier 9, through igniter 8, and into the mercury pool of tube T.2 to line No. 1. This igniter current fires tube T.2 which passes load current from 3 to 1. Switch 5 could be a push button, foot pedal or any other type of switch. But in a current of this type, the tubes will fire until the switch is opened again.

Maintenance routines should be divided into six parts of operations; such as clean-

ing, inspection, feeling, tightening, adjusting and lubricating. Special safety precautions must be observed before and during the application of preventive maintenance procedures. Electronics equipment employs high voltages which are dangerous. All power should be removed from the apparatus before testing or repairing it. In cleaning, sometimes rubber gloves may be used for wiping of the equipment. Also capacitors should be discharged before attempting to repair or replace parts of electronics equipment. A grounding stick, used to discharge capacitors, can be made by using a piece of dry wood about two feet long and about $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter. To one end of the stick securely fasten a piece of copper or brass about 8" long and at least $\frac{1}{16}$ " cross section in such a manner to form a "T". Solder or clamp a piece of heavy flexible ground cable to the metal rod where it fastens to the stick. Attach a heavy clamp to the other end of the wire. It can be fastened to a ground other than the frame as sometimes the frame is on insulators and then by placing the rod across the capacitor terminal and to ground it will discharge the capacitor. Always be sure the capacitors are discharged before touching them with the bare hand.

Figure 1 is a single phase set of ignitrons. A set of three ignitrons are connected three phase in Figure 2. This set of tubes is a

three-phase, half-wave rectifier and if three more tubes were connected together with this set, as the first tubes in Figure 1 were connected, it would become a full-wave rectifier.

Keep Equipment Clean

Keeping the equipment clean will alleviate high-voltage flash-overs and the resulting damage to parts. Cleaning the equipment should be more frequent on exposed parts than on those which are contained in cases or cabinets. Inspection will reveal which parts require the most frequent cleaning. All recesses in the equipment should be cleaned for the accumulation of dust, especially between connecting terminals. Parts, connections and joints should be free of dust, corrosion, and other foreign matter. In high humidity locations, look for fungus growth and mildew as these will cause a short.

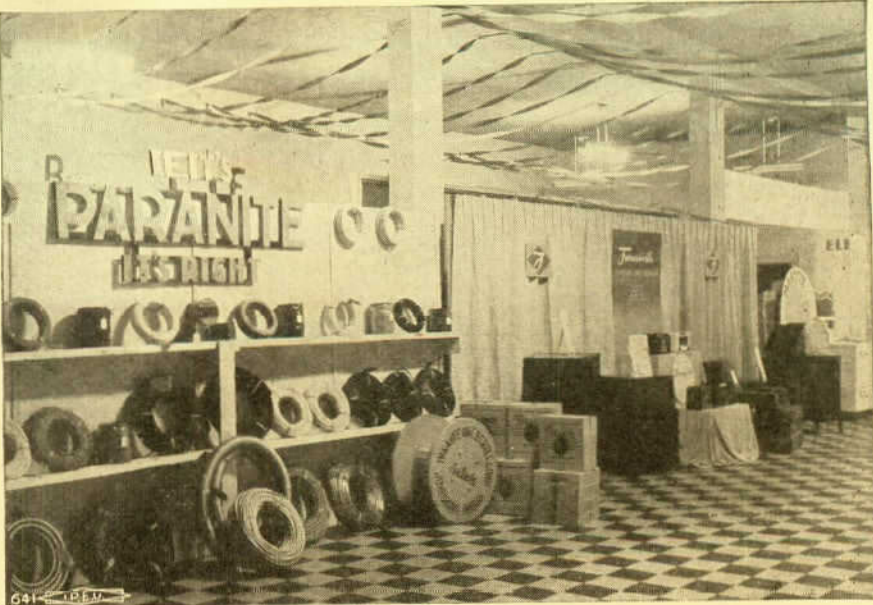

Testing for trouble in a shop is quite different from in the field, as there will not be an oscilloscope for every repair man. He should familiarize himself with the equipment. A combination volt-ohmmeter is the best all-around instrument for testing electronic equipment. The volt-ohmmeter is made up of an a-c voltmeter, d-c voltmeter, d-c milliammeter and ohmmeter. The volt-ohmmeter costs from \$18.75 up to about \$40.00. There are three or four ranges for each meter. An instruction sheet comes with each one of them. When testing always start off with the highest range and come down to where the voltage that is being measured is about in the middle of the scale, if possible. The ohmmeter can be used for checking resistors, resistances of tube igniters, resistance of copper oxide rectifiers, and the filament resistance of a vacuum tube. When a vacuum tube does not light up, as a rule the filament of the tube is open. And by connecting the test prongs of the ohmmeter from one filament prong on the tube to the other prong, you can tell if it is open or not, as the repair man will not have a tube tester handy all of the time. But by familiarizing himself with the equipment he will know what spare tubes to carry.

Importance of Inspection

Inspection is probably the most important operation in preventive maintenance. A careless inspection will not reveal the obscure evidence of defects and abnormalities. Slight defects may not interfere with the equipment's performance. A lot of time and effort can be saved if the defects are corrected before they lead to major breakdowns. Such defects are indicated by discoloration, blistering or bulging of the parts or surface of the container; leakage of insulating compounds and oxidation of metal contact surfaces.

Maintenance work on vacuum tubes should include inspection and cleaning. Both metal and glass tubes should be inspected for accumulation of dirt, tube connector clips for dirt and corrosion, glass tubes that have broken away from the cement that attaches them to the base should be replaced. Also tubes with loose caps should be replaced if possible. The spring clips that make contacts with the tube caps should be inspected for corrosion and for the loss of tension with resulting looseness. The wire that connects to the clip should be free from frayed insulation or broken strands.

MARION LOCALS HOLD EXHIBIT

From January 8 through January 12, 1946, the local unions of Marion, Indiana, held an industrial exhibit of Marion-made electrical products at the C.L.U. Labor Temple. On January 12 the Marion locals were hosts to the Indiana State Conference, which met to discuss pending legislation for the trade and also matters concerning the union label, and all visiting Brothers were impressed with the display of wire, radios, ranges, lanterns, etc., and many wanted material to work with.

The committee for the exhibit was composed of the following members: Jacob Bowman, L. U. No. B-1112; Daniel Lusher, L. U. No. B-1185; Lawrence Martin, L. U. No. B-1160; Russell Deal, L. U. No. B-1171; Lorin Huey, L. U. No. B-1000.

In removing glass tubes for inspection of the socket, a knife blade or a small screw driver should be inserted under the base to loosen the tube, for if the tube is jiggled from side to side and pulled on from the top to remove it, the glass envelope may break loose from the base and ruin the tube. Also movement of a tube from side to side tends to weaken the pins in the socket and unnecessarily spreads the contacts in the socket and trouble will occur where it did not exist before. When re-

placing a burned-out tube the socket should be inspected before putting in a new tube.

Capacitors that are used in electronic apparatus are made in oil-filled paper mica and ceramic types. The electrolytic can be used only on d-c and will only take a charge in the positive side of the capacitor. It will discharge from the same side. Capacitors that are used on a-c will take a charge and discharge from either side, and in some cases the capacitor is charged on the negative part of the voltage wave.

(To be continued in May)

West Coast RADIO

Leaders Foregather

By HENRI NORDAHL, L. U. No. 48

THE year of 1946 saw a gathering in Portland, the city of roses, the like of which has not occurred in the history of radio broadcasting and servicing. From all great cities of the Pacific coast came representatives from I.B.E.W. locals which have radio men in their jurisdiction. Local 48 of Portland had the honor of being the host to this great bunch of energetic men.

The conference was called for the radio broadcasting and servicing industry by Vice President J. Scott Milne of the ninth district, said conference held in Portland on January 22 and 23, 1946. A similar conference was held in San Francisco last year and was so beneficial that tentative plans were developed for future gatherings. The next meeting is to be held in Seattle.

Objects of the conference are to consolidate efforts of the locals in the same general pattern and to learn variations of the trade and working conditions as practiced in the different cities, and to use consolidated strength in establishing conditions beneficial to the working man.

The Union Gathers

From far and near came the following representatives to make the meeting a success: Marvin Larsen, Local 1245, San Francisco; W. A. Smith, Local 77, Seattle; J. S. Whelton, Local 1245, San Francisco; H. G. Lewis, Local 1245, San Francisco; R. B. Hanna, Local 77, Seattle; O. A. Rieman, International Office, San Francisco; William E. Meyers, International Office, Portland; Gilbert Garrick, Douglas Ellis, George Steele, C. J. Shantz and Henri Nordahl of Local 48, Portland.

Brother Reiman gave a review of the previous San Francisco conference stating its aims and accomplishments. He discussed

Common problems and variations in trade practices fully discussed in regional meeting at Portland

in generalities the potential accomplishments of this and future conferences.

The cooperation of the radio service and broadcast technicians of Portland who are in separate divisions of Local 48 was related to the conference by Brother Nordahl, and a resume of the work accomplished in organization was given. Local 48 was well on the way to having all radio stations in the state organized and radio service in Portland was almost 100 per cent, it was learned.

Brother Smith of Local 77, Seattle, has broadcast well taken care of and now is getting radio service in high gear.

Brother Whelton of Local 1245, San Francisco, reported that the radio service group in the bay area has the heat on and has a good organization on the way. Brother Larsen, Local 1245, reported on radio broadcast and the wage increases his organization has received.

Wired music also came in for a going over and it is expected the International Office will give its jurisdiction to the inside Electrical Workers. Quite a bit of work has been done locally on these machines and quite a few now carry a union label signifying they are serviced by a union member.

Local 48 and Local 1245 now have rubber stamps available so that all recordings made by members of the locals may place a label thereon. In fact in a few months all major cities on the Pacific slope will be marking

their transcriptions with a label and—no tickie no washee. Wage scales of recording technicians were vertically and laterally worked on and it was agreed the scale and agreement should be the same as for broadcast technicians.

Uniform Agreements

Uniformity of contracts was agreed upon as a very desirable accomplishment. Copies of Portland Basic Agreement which is being negotiated jointly by Local 48 and all local broadcast stations were given the old eagle eye by members present. Brother Larsen of San Francisco, as a committee of one, is to obtain copies of all coast cities contracts and form up some copies of a basic type. Special attention is to be given to the physical arrangements of articles and sections to the end that ultimately a basic agreement can be made up for the whole coast with provisions allowed for local peculiarities. With regard to jurisdiction, a definite form is to be adopted and followed to the letter so that our present and forthcoming jurisdiction will be adequately protected.

Brother Reiman brought up a very important point that should be in all contracts and that is a re-sale clause. It would specify that purchases, lessees, etc., of a business having a signed agreement would continue to operate under terms of the agreement signed by previous owners. A standard clause will probably be worked out in the basic agreement. Another thought that came up and is worth guarding carefully is the custom of signing agreements for one year only. This has proven to be very suitable in most trades and fits nicely a growing industry such as radio in all its forms. To prevent prolongation of negotiations of renewal agreements it was agreed a clause should be in future agreements stating that wages and other conditions possible of such action should be retroactive to date of expiration of the previous agreement.

Brother Milne called attention to maintaining a careful watch on maintenance of membership clause where used and suggested "New members must make application and continue membership in the union." He also explained the absence of Brothers Ellicott and Tindall from Los Angeles.

The displaying of the union label in service shops was discussed. Such labels are available from the International Office and are not sold or given away but are put in a union shop upon signing a form and depositing one dollar. Such label may be reclaimed at any time by the local.

Union Shops in the Classified

Another unique and clever idea is the one from Seattle, whereby union shops are listed in the classified section of the phone book. This is undoubtedly of great value to the fellow union man and should be copied by all locals in the country.

Working conditions in radio service in the various cities were compared and a valuable exchange of information it was, too. Apprentices scales seemed to generally be based on a percentage of the journeyman's scale.

Hopes were expressed of forming a dealers' organization in each city so that in the near future all negotiations could be handled through a dealers' association which had the power of attorney to sign agreements for its

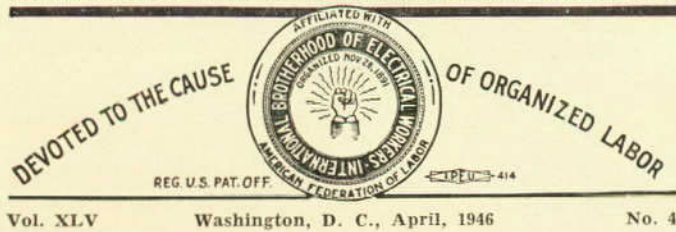
(Continued on page 156)



From left to right: George Steele, L. U. No. 48; R. B. Hanna, L. U. No. 77; Henri Nordahl, L. U. No. 48; Marvin Larsen, J. S. Whelton, L. U. No. 1245; W. A. Smith, L. U. No. 77, and J. A. Erwin, L. U. No. 48.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Where Are We Going?

This question is being asked 'every hour and every day by millions of Americans.

Where are we going? Of course, the answer is, we are going where the collective urge and collective will of the American people want us to go. But this does not mean that drifting will bring us to the right port. Neither will bickering and disunity bring us there. These are the days for clear thinking, wise counselling, and widespread tolerance. Every citizen should think twice before he or his organization does anything to *increase confusion*. Democratic organizations—labor organizations, cooperatives, farm organizations and organizations which honestly reflect democratic opinion—should be strengthened. Monopolies should be halted in their wayward attacks on labor and consumer. Yes, it is crisis. Think and act rightly.

Assault On Consumers However one may view the causes of the present impasse in industry, it is clear that a widespread and terrific assault has been levelled against consumers. Shops are empty of necessary goods. No clothing can be bought. There is a shortage in some directions of food, and the public has none of its expected gadgets, automobiles, radios, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other such items. This assault on consumers is something new in America's economic life. The consumer is usually wooed by producers through advertising and radio. Now he is frozen out and waits expectantly for the goods he wants. This widespread assault on consumers has obvious consequences.

1. It increases the danger of inflation. If there are no goods to buy, money piles up in the savings banks and a general threat to the established order increases daily.

2. It indicates that the persons manipulating this assault consciously or unconsciously misconceive the kind of economics which is necessary to secure prosperity, achieve well-being of the population, and place America again at the top of the column of civilized countries. The situation is serious. It may well be that consumers' organizations will now arise to protect consumers from such misapplication of greed and power.

In Germany From the staff of a military governor in an important German city, returned a GI of considerable intelligence and social feeling and he has

reported the following incidents to the Electrical Workers Journal.

The Nazi masterbook containing all the names of all party members in Germany and every country in the world was finally captured in Germany by American troops. Only 20 men guarded this treasure. One morning the officers found the book looted and the pages containing the names of Nazis in America torn out. How did this happen? Why did this happen?

When rifles were found in the home of a Nazi higher-up he claimed they were used for hunting. The American soldiers appropriated them. The next day an American general ordered them returned. Why did this happen?

The I. G. Farben cartel which formed the backbone of German oppression with structures in every principal German city was mysteriously spared destruction. In Frankfort the one structure of any importance left standing was the I. G. Farben central office building. It is estimated that only two percent of the I. G. Farben buildings were destroyed. The I. G. Farben is a part of an international cartel. Is the cartel more potent and influential than the United States or the British Commonwealth? All of these things should make Americans stop, look and listen.

War Up-to-Date

The science of war applied to the art of war has made all past war machines obsolete, possibly man too, and possibly most cities, as indicated by this report of future warfare by General Ira C. Eaker to the House Appropriations Committee, according to Scripps-Howard newspapers.

How will the rocket of the future find cities for targets?

Heat generated by a city would be sufficient to attract a missile, Army men say, or metal in a city, or sound a city produces.

General Eaker has just told the House Appropriations Committee that in 45 years, any industrial nation will be able to develop a rocket or guided missile capable of traveling 3000 to 5000 miles accurately to a target.

General Eaker hopes that whatever enemy attacks us will attack before he (the enemy) is quite ready, as Hitler did, and therefore will not totally obliterate us on the first day. General Eaker wants planes always ready, to start within the hour, for attack on the source of such rockets. He admits that if the enemy waits until he is completely prepared he could wipe out all large United States cities and industrial centers in a few hours.

Note: General Eaker told the committee today that we do not have a single squadron of once mighty air force planes capable of carrying out a major military mission.

Collective Bargaining With Government

Attorney General Thomas Clark has written a letter to Senator William Langer that will interest many Electrical Workers dealing with the Government. Attorney General Clark says:

My attention has not been called to any statute which forbids collective bargaining between a Federal agency and its employees. I may refer you to the Lloyd-LaFollette Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555, 5 U.S.C.M. 652), which appears to imply the contrary by protecting membership in a postal employees' association "having for its objects, among other things, improvements in the condition of labor of its members, including hours of labor and compensation therefor and leave of absence," provided the organization is "not affiliated with any outside organization imposing an obligation or duty upon them to engage in any strike, or proposing to assist them in any strike, against the United States." Of course, there may be other relevant statutes covering particular agencies; for example, the act prohibiting members of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia from affiliating with any organization "which holds, claims, or uses the strike to enforce its demands." (41 Stat. 363, s64; 4 D. C. Code, 1940 ed., Sec. 125).

Strikes There is likelihood that there will be a reexamination of the strike as a tool of labor to win its objectives. The strike has been an honorable part of labor's equipment to defend itself against greed and power, and to secure the right to organize. It is a legal weapon. However, when the strike developed, labor was organized on a local basis largely in industries where the strike did the least harm to communities. With labor organization reaching 15 million and with organization in many industries of national scope, the strike is a much more powerful weapon than it used to be and it injures many innocent people. It is a question, too, whether it can produce the results that labor hopes for. A prolonged strike poisons relationships between labor and managements for years. These considerations should demand and are likely to demand much more discretion on the part of labor in the use of the strike weapon.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers began considering this problem 27 years ago and set up at that time with its employers the Council on Industrial Relations. This council has functioned smoothly ever since and strikes have been reduced to a minimum in the electrical industry. To make such a program a success, depends primarily on the will to do it by both employers and the union.

Theatre Bottleneck An interesting advertisement appears in a New York paper written by two producers of Maxwell Anderson's "Truckline Cafe," a drama that was taken off the boards a few days after it made its first appearance. We are not passing on the merit of the play, nor are we passing on the charges made by the two producers; but they fit into the prevailing pattern of newspaper practice so that we are inclined to give them credence. The two producers charge that the play

was driven off the boards by a conspiracy of truckling critics.

"Our theatre is strangled in a bottleneck. That bottleneck is made up of a group of men who are hired to report the events of our stage and who more and more are acquiring powers which, as a group, they are not qualified to exercise—either by their training or by their taste. And it is increasingly becoming the case that these men are deciding what plays are given hearings, what plays make up the institution which is our theatre, and what plays are never given a chance to find their audience. The sorriest aspect of the situation is that the mass of professional theatre people, including some of the most talented men in America, are impotent in the situation, and can do nothing more about it than bemoan the state of affairs privately and talk vaguely about doing 'something.' Nothing is ever done, no opposition point of view is ever expressed. There is a blackout of all taste except the taste of these men."

Farm Forum One of the bright spots in American life is the National Farm Institute held annually at Des Moines, Iowa, under the auspices of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce. This brings together 1,200 to 1,400 listeners who come to hear speakers from all parts of the country, indeed from all parts of the world on farm problems. Labor is well represented. Businessmen flock to the hearings. Farmers predominate but with only about 51 percent of the full attendance. It is truly a national forum. There are no raps on any speaker. This is an old-style town meeting—only a town meeting that reflects national problems. Sir John Orr, William Clayton, Henry Wallace, Clifton Anderson and others made the 1946 meeting notable. If such an institute could be held in every state of the union, America would be safe because democracy is at work in such a performance. The Des Moines Chamber of Commerce deserves credit for providing this forum on important issues.

Russian Technique Democracy has not yet learned to meet the principal technique of the Communists. This technique involves talking in the open and at public meetings for good international relations and then undermining these relations in different sections of the globe. This technique involves taking a small step at a time in the hope that it will be overlooked or in the hope that the rival country will bow to the encroachment. The Russian Army enters Iran. When the Iranian premier protests and sends an army to discipline the invading Russians, the Russians protected the friendly Persians. The premier resigns and he is replaced by a Russian puppet. It is this technique that the Russians have perfected and that Hitler adopted. About the only answer to it is physical force, which at once plunges both countries into war. Until democracy discovers a way to meet this technique on a peaceful basis, there will be little or no stability in the world. American Communists employ this technique in this country.



WOMAN'S WORK

IT'S SPRING AGAIN!

(Or How Does Your Garden Grow?)

By A WORKER'S WIFE

"T'S spring again, birds on the wing again," and all the rest of the delightful signs that the old earth is once more waking up after the long winter are again with us. And the first thing I want to do come April, is get out into the warm spring sunshine and dig in the earth. Physicians tell us that getting out in the open and digging in the ground, doing any type of gardening is excellent for the body and psychologists say it's even better for the mind and disposition. If you're nursing a case of doldrums left over from a rather dull winter, shake them out there in the spring sunlight, digging away in your 40-acre plot, your 10 x 12 border, your window box or what-have-you. You'll find new zest for living in this homely way.

Everyone Can Garden

Now as to your gardening, there's a type for everyone. If you have lots of space, have both a flower garden and a vegetable garden. Enjoy the taste thrill of eating your own fruits fresh off the vine. If you have a medium amount of space—have a flower garden with perhaps a little herb garden on the side, at least crisp parsley to dress up your summer cookery and fresh green mint to make your iced tea a drink of joy.

If you have only a small border, walled in perhaps, and not much sunshine, there are still many hardy annuals that you can grow and manage to have a posy or two on your dinner table all summer long.

For those of you with less space than that—how about a window box? One can be a lot of fun to arrange and care for and a real thing of beauty.

And for those of you who have no space at all and a Simon Legree landlord who sternly says "No window boxes!" there's still that fascinating hobby, dish gardening.

So let's so girls! Let's get at our digging and begin making our gardens today. (Incidentally, digging is awfully good for slimming down the figure—a fine feature for some of us, like myself, who have added pounds in all the wrong places during the winter's hibernation. There's no time to

lose getting ready for summer's bathing suits and other revealing styles.)

Grow Your Own

First off now, for those of you who have space enough for a vegetable garden. We can't urge these too strongly this year. We are a nation of plenty in a starving world. The more food we can grow for ourselves, the more of our commercial crops can go to feed our hungry neighbors across the sea. If we can just keep sending them enough food to keep body and soul together until they can produce crops from their own devastated lands again, we will have accomplished a great feat of charity. Each of us can contribute to this act of brotherhood by being careful to waste nothing, canning any surplus food we may have, and in the case of those with available land, growing our own foodstuffs.



The first thing to remember in making a vegetable garden is not to attempt too much. It is better to have a small well-cared-for plot than a huge neglected one. Plant only what you can take care of. It is estimated that a quarter of an acre will supply a family of five or six with all the vegetables it requires for the summer and leave a surplus for storing and canning. A small plot 20 x 50 feet will go a long way toward keeping the family from buying any fresh vegetables for the summer.

Know Your Seed

The second thing to remember is to select your vegetable seeds carefully from a reliable seed house that furnishes a detailed catalogue. Buy specific varieties of vegetables suitable for your climate and planting season. A lot of time and effort go into gardening—don't waste them on the doubtful crop grown from a five-cent packet of seed of unknown brand picked up in the drug store. Your State Department of Agriculture will be glad to give you advice on what and how to plant and will advise you as to fertilizers that should be used on your soil and how to get rid of pests that molest your crops. This service is free, you have only to write for it.



Two other important things to remember in establishing a vegetable garden, are to plant your seeds and plants at the right time and to plant them in straight rows—a ball of heavy twine and a few sturdy stakes will do this trick.

The Know-How with Vegetables

Here are a list of vegetables that even the most inexperienced gardener can grow, together with some pointers on planting them.

There are some vegetables—tomatoes, peppers, and eggplant, that require special seeding inside the house or in a hot bed if you wish to produce your own plants. It is better for the inexperienced gardener to buy these plants to set out. The date for the setting out of these plants should be the latter part of May. The tomatoes and eggplants should be set three feet apart each way and the peppers two feet apart each way. Harvest should continue through July, August and September if the right assortment of early and late plants is secured.

Beets may be planted in April, May, June and July. It takes 70 days until the first harvest. Thin out to four inches apart in rows which should be a foot apart. A half-ounce of seed will plant 25 feet.

Plant early carrots in April. Seventy-five days to harvest. Thin out to four inches apart, rows a foot apart. A quarter ounce of seed is needed for 25 feet. Late carrots may be planted in May, June and July. They take about 110 days to mature.

Lettuce may be planted in April, May, June, July and until the middle of August. It is ready for use in about 80 days. Thin out to eight inches apart, rows a foot and a half apart. One-sixteenth ounce of seed needed for 25 feet.

Plant onions in April and May. Takes 135 days to harvest. Plants should be three inches apart in rows a foot apart. One-quarter ounce of seed for 25 feet.

Peas should be planted in April, May, June and July. Ready for use in 60 days. Plants two inches apart, rows two feet



apart. Put stakes in the ground for plants to cling to.

Radishes should be planted in small quantities all during the summer from the first of April to the end of September. Ready for use in 35 days. Plants two inches apart, rows 10 inches apart. One-quarter ounce of seed for 25 feet.

Snap beans can be planted in May, June, July and August. Harvest begins in about 50 days. Plants three inches apart, rows two feet apart. One-half pint of seed for every 25 feet.

A Hill of Beans

Lima beans—plant in May and June. Ready for eating in 80 days. Set poles three feet apart in rows three feet apart. Half a pint of seed for every 25 hills.

Corn—plant from the first of May until the middle of July. Harvest in 80 to 90 days. Plant in hills three feet apart each way. A quarter pint of seed for every 25 hills.

Plant cucumbers in May and June. They'll be ready to pick in 70 days. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Half an ounce of seed for 25 hills.

Don't forget to sow some nasturtium and cornflower seed in your vegetable garden particularly if you have no flower garden. They will give your plot color and personality.

A Garden Sweet

Now about the flower gardens. We haven't much space to discuss them but since gardens are matters of personal opinion anyway we'll just speak of them generally. Each of you perhaps carries an ideal garden in your mind. Your dream garden is probably very different from mine—that's what makes gardens, when we get them, all so interesting. In mine I want lots of space and I want all the perennial bushes—a forsythia—always the first brilliant harbinger of spring; and a lilac bush for early May—there's nothing in the world that can equal the beauty and fragrance of fresh, sweet lilacs wet with spring rain. Then I have to have a rambling rose bush—a red one. And if I have a fence or a wall, I want hollyhocks growing up it. And wherever there are rocks and crannies I want violets and lilies-of-the-valley.

Then every year I'll plant verbena and phlox because of their lovely color and because they mix so well with other flowers. And I want larkspur because of its dignity and form. I shall have poppies and marigolds because they're so cheerful, some snapdragons because they're so stately and some cornflowers because they're blue. Then I choose heliotrope and mignonette because they scent the whole garden with their fragrance. I shall plant petunias because they never disappoint you, little dwarf zinnias because they're so perky and colorful, sweet alyssum because it makes such a pretty border and portulacas just because I like them. So much for the dream garden and now to get back to whatever garden you can have.

Paving the Way

You can't start too soon to prepare your soil for your flowers. Just as soon as the ground has thawed and the soil has dried out enough to dig and rake without caking—that is the time to begin. Dig deep into the soil turning it over so that the richer top soil will be on the bottom where the roots

(Continued on page 160)



Courtesy National Association Service

PEANUT BUTTER COOKERY

Did you ever think of using peanut butter as a shortening alternate? It's a grand way to improve the nutritious quality of bread and rolls and it provides a flavor that's guaranteed to please. All you do is simply add $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much peanut butter as the amount of shortening called for in the recipe.

With the shortage of shortening just now, the following recipes using peanut butter may prove helpful. In addition to being very nutritious, peanut butter is just full of Vitamin B and also contains small amounts of healthful minerals. Your children will love the unusual flavor peanut butter will give to your rolls and cookies and will be good for them besides.

Peanut Butter Rolls

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk | 1 cake compressed yeast |
| $\frac{4}{5}$ cups flour | 2 tablespoons sugar |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 4 tablespoons peanut butter |

Scald milk, dissolve sugar and salt and soften peanut butter in 1 cup of milk. Cool the remainder to lukewarm and dissolve yeast in it. When first mixture is cool, mix the two and add to the flour. Beat and stir to make a soft dough. Knead lightly 4 to 5 minutes. Allow to double volume in warm place. Knead. Make into rolls and allow to rise until light, placing in warm location. Bake at 425°F . 15 to 20 minutes.

Peanut Cinnamon Rolls

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ recipe of peanut roll | 1 tablespoon cinnamon |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar | Butter or margarine |

Roll dough to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick, spread with butter, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon which have been mixed thoroughly. Roll and cut in 1-inch slices. Place on greased baking sheet and allow to rise until light. Bake at 425°F . 20 minutes.

In making rich cupcakes peanut butter may be used for half the fat, while in cookies it may be used for all the fat. Here's a recipe for easy drop cookies:

Peanut Butter Cookies

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup peanut butter | 2 teaspoons baking powder |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar | $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt |
| 1 egg | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk |
| 1 cup sifted flour | |

Mix peanut butter, sugar and beaten egg. Sift dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk to the first mixture.

Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet about one inch apart. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F .) about 15 minutes until lightly browned.

Peanut Butter Frosting

Try peanut butter frosting the next time you make cup cakes. Mix confectioner's sugar, peanut butter and a little cream, to a smooth consistency and spread on top.

CORRESPONDENCE

L. U. NO. 6, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Unit 2, San Mateo

Editor: Funeral services were held on Monday, February 11, 1946, at 2:30 P.M. for our business representative,

Brother J. P. (Jack) Crown, who passed away on Friday, February 8, at Mills Memorial Hospital in San Mateo. The services held at the Crosby Funeral Chapel were attended by large numbers of his friends who had known and associated with him for many years in many of the affairs of San Mateo County. He had been a member of the I.B.E.W. since 1906 when he first came to San Mateo County.

Brother Crown had been away from the office for only three weeks and had a serious emergency operation a few days before he passed away.

Brother Crown has been one of the leaders in the promotion of organized labor in San Mateo and was well known in union affairs in the State of California. He was one of the organizers of the San Mateo Central Labor Council and was a delegate from our local for many years. He had been president of the Building Trades Council for several terms. He also was a member of the Executive Board of the Northern California Electrical Workers Association.

During the 25 years he served as a delegate to the B.T.C., he helped many other labor organizations by freely giving his services. He was a member of the San Mateo County Electrical Inspection Board. During the war he served as a member of the Burlingame Selective Board. When the San Mateo County Blood Bank was founded he was one of the founders and gave of his time and services to erect, find and supply the electrical material and was instrumental in having the labor in all crafts donated for this cause. He was an executive member of the San Mateo County War Chest, a director of Peninsula Incorporated and a board member of the San Mateo County Fiesta Association.

Brother Crown was born in San Francisco but had been a resident of San Mateo County for forty years, residing in Redwood City, San Mateo and Burlingame. Brother Crown's passing leaves a vacancy in our local that will be felt by all of our members and contractors for a long time. By his fair dealings and friendly personality he gained the friendship of all our employers, large and small, and the floral tributes from contractors and friends were evidence of his popularity.

The pall bearers were Brother John Van Winkle, president of the local; Past President Alfred S. Silva, electrical board member; Past President Frank Bouret; Brother Charles Foeht, business representative of District No. 1, Local No. 6; Brother Alfred Randall, business representative and secretary of Plumbers No. 467; Brother Charles Seafuse, business representative of B.T.C., San Mateo County.

Surviving Brother Crown are Mrs. Sarah Crown, his wife; three sons, David of Hollywood, Willard and Jack who have recently returned from overseas; three daughters, Mrs. Joyce Moore, Mrs. Janice Seacrest and Miss Constance Crown; also two granddaughters and a sister.

Many members of outside locals were present to pay their last tributes to him at the chapel and to follow his remains to a beautiful spot surrounded with beautiful trees and shrubs at Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

In the future years the results of Brother Crown's work for organized labor and in the

many other activities he gave of his services, his memory will remain with us as the things he worked for materialize and make the world a better place in which to live.

P. C. MACKEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: Since the last publication, I regret to announce the

death of Brother Charles Mooney; also of Brother Edward Wieward, a former member, who has been one of our local contractors for many years and who passed away suddenly. The organization is going to miss these old friends, who in the past have contributed so much to the Brotherhood.

John Raynor is in the Mercy Hospital recuperating from a serious operation. We hope to see John back on the job soon.

Melvin Kendrick, a member, who was wounded in the service is convalescing in the government hospital in Atlantic City. This fellow worker has been through quite a few operations, and still is a long way from well, and I'm sure he would appreciate hearing from the men. Why not send him some letters and cards? When in the hospital, news which seems quite trivial to us, who have our health, can be most interesting to a "shut-in," and cards are always appreciated. I feel that it is our duty, to do anything we can, to bring a little cheer to the men who have sacrificed so much for us.

There has been such an increase in the membership of our apprenticeship training course, due to the return of men from the service, it has become necessary to form an additional class. Quite a few of the helpers took the examination to become journeymen last week.

Work has slowed down considerably, due to the strikes; we hope these strikes will soon be settled, making it possible for us to get going on our postwar program.

KENNETH DAVIS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor: A great warrior has hung up his sword and is taking

the rest he has earned so well. Missing from the labor scene in Cleveland, where he has been familiar so many years, is Walter R. Lenox, business manager of Local No. B-39 since 1928. Brother Lenox is one of the real old timers in the Brotherhood, in continuous good standing since 1906.

When Brother Lenox took over the business manager's job, Local No. B-39 was a small struggling local with few members and practically no funds. By diligent effort and good management, he has built up one of the best and strongest outside locals in the Brotherhood. He was an officer and one of the main pillars of the association which was responsible for the improvement and expansion of the municipal light plant. Well known and respected in Cleveland, he was always a credit to the Brotherhood and did most to create labor peace by bringing the employer and the worker to realize that their interests were not inimical.

At a farewell party in his honor, city officials, employers and labor leaders were generous in their praise and sincere in expressing regret that poor health was forcing Brother Lenox out of public life. He has gone to the desert in California in hope of spending the rest of his life free from the respiratory ailments so prevalent in this locality.

Those of you who are used to seeing him at the convention will see him at the International convention as he is a delegate and has promised to be present.

The Brotherhood loses a tireless worker and the local an efficient manager, but we all wish Brother Walter the best of everything. Good luck, good health, and good cheer!

J. C. MASTERS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 50, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor: We seem to be living in a troubled world today. We have

practically bankrupted ourselves to bring peace to the world. What peace have we brought? We are trying to take the lead because it was we, with our unconquerable Army and our invincible Navy, with our unlimited resources, that won this war. We thought we might take the lead in securing a lasting peace which is the dream of the poets. No practical man thinks so, however, the poets are still having their way. I hope they succeed; I have my doubts.

Considerable criticism is being directed at Congress these days because of the passage of the Case Bill. I don't want anyone to take these few words as a defense of the Case Bill, for they are not; I only want to point out to you that where measures of this kind are passed by Congress, there must be some demand or some reason. In this case I think there was both demand and reason. As to the reasonableness and the propriety of the demand, I am in no position to question, but as to the reason for the passage of the act, I can understand that. The Congress of Industrial Organizations (C. I. O.) through their Political Action Committee (P. A. C.) has sought to make every public official in the country answerable to them. Is it without reason to expect the members of Congress, who are generally pretty strong men, to take this matter lying down, or get up on their feet and fight. They have just reversed the tables and they are going to make the C. I. O. answerable to Congress and to any laws that Congress may decide to pass. It is very unfortunate that the law and



Walter R. Lenox, retiring business manager of
L. U. No. 39

the people of the country must consider organized labor as organized labor; personally I have never considered the C. I. O. as an economic organization; its actions have never indicated that it was anything except the upstart of a new political movement in this country which would Europeanize our Government and our industry. This I am opposed to. I know there are a lot of faults in our Government the same as there are in our movement, but we can correct those in the course of time and we require no help from Moscow, London, Paris or any other foreign alignment to tell us how to do it. The fact of the matter is that had it not been for us, they all would have been in the same shoes as Berlin and the rest of Germany finds itself in today.

I do not think the passage of the Case Bill was necessarily an attack on the A. F. of L. and its affiliated unions. Its whole purpose, I believe, was to answer the C. I. O. and the P. A. C., but unfortunately Congress cannot distinguish between groups; the Constitution of the U. S. forces it to treat all groups and all peoples alike. We have brought on a lot of this ourselves because with the record of the C. I. O. and its endeavor to tear down the I. B. E. W. in front of them, some of our local unions have played ball on the political field with this gang of communists. You cannot expect to lie in the same political bed with a group and successfully contest them in the economic field. This ought to be a lesson to us, to tend to our own business; crush a rattlesnake wherever you find it, and if we can accomplish this we won't find so many laws being passed by Congress that affect the labor movement as a whole. Sixty-three years of continuous operation by the A. F. of L. has not brought one-tenth the criticism against organized labor that we have had in the last four years during the war, with the Communists inside the C. I. O. seeking to undermine our form of government.

I think if you will check the record of the C. I. O. you will find there was not a single day during the war that the C. I. O. was not on strike somewhere in the country. Give this matter some thought.

E. S. HURLEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 58. Editor: Thanks go to Brother George Albrecht, president of

L. U. No. 494 Bowling League, for his efforts to promote a wider interest among the I. B. E. W. locals towards the creation of an Electrical Bowling Congress.

Reporting from Detroit, our local has a 12-team league this year under the able direction of President "Mickie" J. Randall. It has just taken part in a city-wide A. F. of L. tournament with at least two teams well in the money. Our league is about six years old, and is growing more popular every year. Although the war drew away some of our most promising talent, we have been fortunate in having most of these boys returned to us; and we have big designs on the future.

No action has been taken up until this is written, towards any arrangements for competition with St. Louis and Milwaukee this year, but it is permissible to say that without a doubt Detroit's 58 will be in there pitching with the best talent we have when and if such arrangements can be made.

Probably by the time this reaches the reader, the trophy will be in the bag. In any event, the main point of this letter is to assure Brother Albrecht of our decided interest in the congress; and, on behalf of our league president and 60 odd rabid pin fans of Palmer Park Recreation, we say: "Good luck, and may the best team win!"

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 70. Editor: It is April. WASHINGTON, D. C. Bursting buds, fresh green grass, tender twigs and tiny shoots

of new-born leaves prepare the path, for it's the vernal advance.

Cute little kits sway playfully on the verdant

READ

A good union man passes on, by L. U. No. 6.

Interesting notes on various and sundry things, by L. U. No. 70.

L. U. No. 79 takes a slap at big business.

L. U. No. 99 says more union members should run for public office.

Labor must receive a larger share of the wealth it produces, by L. U. No. 230.

L. U. No. 353 writes about the man who usually writes about L. U. No. 353.

L. U. No. 654 promotes a plan to help the housing shortage.

L. U. No. 667 discusses anti-labor legislation.

Spring brings showers, flowers, new life, hope as expressed by our worthy correspondents.

pusseywillow shrubs—that is a good sign of spring.

But it is definitely spring when, with the first lush notes of the north-winged songbird, I ups and out of my winter lethargy to become courier for Local 70, and pop in with news and names, intelligence and such.

Jack Early is around again. Jack was an awfully sick boy. A little pale around the gills, and wan after an illness that put him on the hospital's "critical list." Jack is takin' it easy for a while before going back to work. Can't keep a good man down, can they, Jackson?

John R. ("Red") Meyers, my ol' pole-buddy, has donned his civies again after a brief spell in the uniformed service. After three months of infantry training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, "Red" was shipped out into the Pacific Theatre of Operations to become a member of Headquarters 526, Port Battalion—an amphibious truck outfit.

It was the job of "Red" and his buddies there to duck out of portless Naha (the capital of Okinawa) to where ships lay at anchor two miles off shore and beyond the coral reefs, take on cargo and passengers and duck in again, often through swells and treacherous surf. The job was a routine shore-to-ship, ship-to-shore shuttle, uneventful and unexciting, and as close to the war as "Red" ever got. "Which suits me just fine," said "Red."

The best buy for your union-made dollar is the union-made product.

From the Proceedings of the Washington Central Labor Union, January 7, 1946:

"Electrical Workers Local No. 70 reported that the contracting firm of E. C. Phillips of Leonardtown, Maryland, had signed a contract for \$2.25 per hour for line work."

That is true, Brothers, true! We also have a contract with the Robinson Electrical Construction Company, Waldorf, Maryland, for two and a quarter, too.

C. M. Quinn is the foreman of the wire-stringing gang on the Phillips job, and A. H. Cleveland is the foreman of the pole-setting crew. The job is going along O.K. and everybody's happy.

All you fellas: Thanks for all the nice things you have said about the column. You can praise me any time you like—I can take it.

I finally nailed Danny Baker long enough to get some service data from him, and here it is:

On May 23, 1944, Danny answered his country's call and became a member of Rifle Company "B", 23rd Infantry, 2nd Division. Danny received his baptism of fire out of Brest, France, in November '44.

Danny also saw action in Belgium and Germany. When the Germans broke through in the

"Belgian Bulge" Danny was captured. As a prisoner he was forced to work on railroads, in gravel pits, clearing debris and rubble left in the wake of war, performing the meanest, the lowest types of manual labor. Danny and his fellow prisoners were fed only black bread and watered soup, although the captors had food a-plenty. Danny lost 55 pounds in captivity, dropping from 165 pounds to 110 pounds in three months.

He was first imprisoned in Flamersheim, Germany. From there he was sent to two other prison camps, and finally to Stamalager XII-A, the main German prison camp. It was from here the "death march" to Berlin started. On this forced march, in the dead of winter, many of Danny's companions died of starvation and exposure. Immortal Patton's 3rd Army, 6th Armored Division break through the "bulge" liberated Danny and his remaining companions.

Danny was hospitalized in the 108 General Hospital, Paris, where he underwent treatment for frozen feet, malnutrition, a head wound caused by an enemy bayonet, plus a catalog list of complications. He arrived at Camp Butner, North Carolina, via Marseille, and hospital ship "Algonquin." He got his disability discharge there. Danny earned the ETO ribbon with 3 battle stars, the combat infantry badge, the purple heart, a presidential citation, and the good-conduct medal on the battle field, yet lost his sergeant's stripes convalescing in Paris. How? Danny did not say. But it wasn't because he wanted to see the Notre Dame Cathedral by moonlight.

"How did you like the service?" I asked Danny.

"It wasn't bad, Stan," he said. "It's what a fella makes it."

SIMPLE ARITHMETIC

If you will set aside 30 minutes of your evening's time for intensive study from an authoritative book, in a 6-day week you will have put in 3 hours of real study. In a year this will amount to 156 hours. In 5 years you will have studied 780 hours.

The lecture hours per week in the average college course are but 15 hours. Fifteen hours divided into 780 hours equal 1½ years of real college study.

If you will study 1 hour an evening 6 evenings a week, in 5 years' time you will have the equivalent of 3 years of intensive study usually required of a law course.

A new method of recording weather information at high altitudes is accomplished by Radiosonde, which is a miniature radio-sending set carried aloft by a helium-filled balloon. It automatically transmits to earth signals designating the temperature, air pressure and humidity as it ascends. Coupled with this is a radio direction finder which is operated from the ground to keep accurate check of the balloon, its rate of climb, height and drift from which can be computed the direction and velocity of winds in the upper atmosphere. The equipment also includes an "audio frequency recorder," which automatically records on a chart the signals of pressure, temperature and humidity sent by the Radiosonde.

AREN'T YOU GLAD YOU'RE YOU?

Preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate 4,600 work stoppages due to labor-management disputes in the past year, involving 3,325,000 workers and resulting in 35,000,000 man-days of idleness.

Ed. J. Brown, President of the IBEW, said not so very long ago, "We have kept our men at work and we have been getting real wage increases for them at the same time. In the utility industry, these raises have been 15 per cent or more, besides many other benefits."

Look for the union label on the sweat-band of the hat you buy; if it isn't there it's a sweat-shop product.

STAN STANTON, P. S.



OSCAR R. SEEGER

Born April 4, 1892
Died December 22, 1945

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Editor: Industry, long accustomed to large profits, is clamoring for the removal of restrictions on prices, and as usual is blaming labor's demands for a living wage as the cause for their need for higher prices. The result is that the mills of legislation are furiously grinding out bills in committees. From where I sit the product looks pretty bad. Most of the bills are immaterial and irrelevant to industrial peace, and do not get to the basic trouble. The basic trouble is the inability of labor and the public to receive 100 cents worth for one dollar. That is the 64-dollar question for Congress, not the forbidding of strikes nor the use of petty larceny pressure on those who are on strike.

The National Association of Manufacturers in full-page advertisements tackles inflation this way: "Remove price controls on manufactured goods and production will step up fast." "Goods will pour onto the market and within a reasonable time prices will adjust themselves naturally—as they always have." "Competition has never failed to produce this result." Competition, the man says, never failed. Well, let's look into the history book. Until around 1870 the master worked side by side with journeyman and apprentice. Hand tools were used and goods were made to the customer's order. The factory system then came with machinery. This was fine, except that the merchant-manufacturer and the merchant-capitalist changed the rules. The master no longer owned his shop, and profits depended on the master's skill in directing labor. Combinations of hitherto independent industries into single concerns, with centralized management were formed. Various devices had been resorted to for the purpose of restricting competition. The earliest and most common was an agreement between competing producers to fix prices or limit output as in the case of railroads and coal mines. Another method was to divide the territory, but these agreements were continually broken by the temptation for higher profits. Nice guys these.

John D. Rockefeller assumed leadership in the Standard Oil Company and some of the competitors of Standard Oil formed a trust in 1879. According to this scheme a board of trustees was selected to whom the stockholders surrendered their stock, receiving in return trust certificates. The trustees then operated the plants in harmony and divided the profits—among the holders of trust certificates. Other

industries took up this system. Hostile legislation and adverse court decisions forced the trust to change in form. About 1880 the trust was dissolved but in legal form only. Instead of a combination of several distinct companies, the various properties either united into a single corporation or bound together under an organization known as a holding company. A holding company is merely a corporation which holds shares of stock in other corporations but does not conduct any business itself.

And thus my friends these same sort of organizations tell you when, where, and how goods will pour onto the market and unless prices are restricted, they will tell you what you are going to pay for these goods. Let's not have competition of their kind.

Newspapers have always been on the defense for a free press, for the right to print news without prejudice to anyone or any organization. Evidence of the press's stand on labor was very well illustrated in an editorial recently. This paper was bemoaning and berating management in demanding "When will management learn?" It then went on to tell about a labor forum conducted in a little community called Skaneateles near Syracuse. It seems that the labor speaker outmatched the speaker for management much to everybody's surprise. The labor speaker without beetled brow or cracking of whip put across his position on labor in the in-

telligent and business-like manner of a trained and polished speaker, so the press admits, and to continue, "the audience gets an unfavorable impression of management's case." "The audience is at least half sold by the adroit and persuasive labor representative." I have written a few letters at different times on labor to be published in the "Morning Mail" section of this paper. One of four written was printed in its entirety.

FRED KING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Much activity was reported at the February meeting by

Brother J. W. Amory, of the sick committee. Brother Bates was killed and Brother Brown was seriously injured in an auto accident en route to Norfolk from Plymouth, N. C. Our president, Brother Hafner, is recuperating from an illness at his home. Let's hope the southern sunshine casts its full radiance on him during his convalescence.

The building committee appointed at the January meeting is putting forth every effort to purchase a suitable building as a home for the local. Several buildings have been "looked over" but they weren't exactly satisfactory. Everyone can rest assured that the best and most suitable to our need is our goal. The committee is composed of Brothers J. C. Russell, H. A. Tarrall,

Resolution adopted by
Local Union B-134
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
at a meeting held in Chicago, January 3, 1946
in tribute to
Oscar R. Seeger

Whereas, Brother Seeger was initiated into Local Union B-134 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on December 18, 1919, and served as Business Representative from January 15, 1943 to December 22, 1945, the date of his death, and

Whereas, his sterling character, good judgment and natural ability as a leader were a constructive influence in our organization and in the administration of its affairs. His firm belief in the American principles of Trade Unionism was demonstrated by a life of service and achievement in the ranks of labor, the record of which remains as an inspiration for others, and

Whereas, we sincerely regret the loss of our respected executive, loyal member and dear friend, therefore be it

Resolved, that we reverently honor his memory; and that an engrossed copy of this Memorial be presented to his beloved wife and family to express our tribute and our sincere sympathy in the loss of a dear husband and father.

Chas. M. Paulsen, President

Jos. D. Keenan, Secretary

Michael J. Boyle	Fred A. Drulland	Fred Dabbert	John Shaughnessy
Michael J. Kennedy	John H. Murphy	Bad Paulsen	C. H. Nicholson
Robert P. Brooks	Edward M. Scott	James Keand	Ero Erickson
Thomas J. Murray	Frank Mahoney	Carl H. Hendricks	Matthew G. Lenahan
Patrick F. Sullivan	Jos. P. Flynn	A. B. Nelson	Carl Pracht
James Quinlan	Harry J. Hughes	John T. Fitzgerald	Walter Alyea
Seth Piper	Marshall Paulsen	Rockwell Anderson	Fred H. Keller
A. Y. Johnson	William Cleary	James S. Harper	George F. Doyle
Thomas J. O'Brien	Frank Doyle	Frank H. Carroll	Thomas F. O'Connell
Neil Linehan	Wallace J. O'Brien	Adolph Schmied	Harry W. Jasper

M. G. Nelson, Paul Benjamin and E. A. McCullough.

Please let me call the attention of those members who aspire to qualify as employers to a paragraph from our working rules and agreement:

"Certain qualifications, knowledge, experience and financial responsibility are required of everyone desiring to be an employer in the electrical industry. Therefore, an employer who contracts for electrical work, is a person, firm or corporation having these qualifications and maintaining a permanent place of business, suitable financial status to meet payrolls, insurance and compensation requirements, and employing not less than one journeyman electrician."

Guess that's about enough from the Lap-over. (Where Virginia laps over into Carolina.)

E. A. (MACK) MCCULLOUGH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor: In a recent issue of the WORKER, an item from Local No. 7, Springfield, Massachusetts, stated that one of its members was a candidate for mayor. It is regrettable that more of our qualified members show reluctance when asked to run for public office. The City of Providence provides for electrical inspection within the city limits through the public engineer's office, which, in turn, appoints several inspectors. At this time, no member of Local No. 99 is among the city or the state inspectors. City Inspector Peter Hicks has just been elected president of the National Board of Electrical Inspectors and is being honored with a testimonial dinner at one of the local hotels by the Rhode Island Electrical League.

Brother Irace has been appointed by our local to assist a code revision committee. Toni is considered an authority on the code in this section of New England and would be an excellent choice for an inspector's berth in the city or as a field man for the State Board of Examiners.

The labor situation in Rhode Island is improving. Several textile strikes have been settled and a strike of clerical workers at a nationally known Machine Tool Manufacturing plant is apparently over. This company controls our local press and has all the facilities for the distortion of facts. It frankly opposes the G. I. Bonus Bill, now pending and forecasts dire financial results for the tax-payers if the bill is passed. Meanwhile, individual members of the family controlling this company are able to donate \$250,000 to a local hospital fund and like to remark that "office workers come a dime a dozen."

The Newport Torpedo Station, which is in our jurisdiction, is being moved despite the efforts of our Senators and Congressmen. Newport was one of the sites considered as a possible U. N. O. headquarters.

In addition to our four local broadcasting stations, two separate applications have been made to the F. C. C. for permission to erect and operate a radio broadcasting station in Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Do I sound Rotarian? You'll be seeing me.

T. H. FITZSIMMONS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: April is the month in this neck of the woods when the boat owners, and there are many of them in Local 103, begin to put their craft in condition for the open sea. Burning paint, calking seams, checking motors, bending sails and sundry other jobs will be the order of the day. "Then, ho, for the open sea, my lads, where you take your life on the wing, where you are the world and the world is you, and every man is a king."

Yes, the ocean lanes to the fishing grounds, where the "sacred cod" of the Old Bay State is the lure and many are the men who will return after a weekend relaxed and refreshed, ready for the rough roads on the jobs ahead.

We are thinking of those of us who do not yet own boats, but nevertheless get out there on one of the many boats for hire. Remember City Point, and who was the guy while feeding the fishes gave up a perfectly good set of teeth,

too? Remember Green's Landing in the Saugus River, and shall we ever forget the dear Brother who decided to lie down for a rest on the lawn, soon to discover that the lawn was the ocean green?

And, of course, there is Gloucester, the famous fishing port on the Atlantic Coast. When we think of Gloucester we are reminded of "Ray La Fond," the captain, and who was the guy that fell asleep with the codfish on his chest and woke up with a mustache and chin whiskers made up with soot from the exhaust pipe.

Oh, yes, those happy days will soon be with us, for which we are ever thankful.

We are thinking, too, of the time during the 1943 AFL Convention held in Boston, when, during a lull in the proceedings, we played host to Ed Brown, Gus Bugniet, Dan Manning, Charlie Paulsen and many others of the I.B.E.W. boys and their ladies, where opportunity presented itself to really show off fish of all sizes and kinds coming ashore, later to be placed in freezers for trips across the country to our friends everywhere.

Yes, we like our ocean. We like to fish in it.

We suggest you visit Boston this year to And now to sit back and dream and wait. Gee—share with us a day or two on the briny deep, what long hours ahead. All good wishes.

HENRY J. HURFORD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 129, ELYRIA-LORAIN, OHIO

Editor: It has been some time since we endeavored to send you a contribution for your correspondence section, but however we are still in the battle for the proper rights of our Brothers and the working men of this land of ours.

I don't ask any apologies for referring to the Bible for what I might have to say. It says that "God so loved the world that he gave His only Begotten Son for us," (St. John 3:16) and I think that the time is at hand that we as the working men of our country, should put into practice in our meetings and all of our dealings with our fellow men the fundamental principle of the Bible, that is brotherly love.

We are at present uniting in a turmoil of strikes throughout our land, and it is too bad that the working man has to strike for the things he is entitled to, when by official figures the cost of living has gone up some 30 or 40 per cent and wages are lagging. A working man has to lose work and cash his bonds or draw on his savings, if he has any, while some big business men argue over the point of a few pennies. However, I don't think it is the question of a few cents, so much as it is the question of the principles of unionism, and that is why I say we need a revival of good old-fashioned brotherly love.

We note with satisfaction that John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers are back in the folds of the A. F. of L., and also we quote from the *Lorain Journal* of February 14, 1946, that there is a plan on for the eventual merger of the Murray-Hillman C. I. O., that would mobilize more than 14,000,000 skilled and unskilled workmen under one banner, or to me it looks as if sometime in the not-too-far-distant future that we might have a combined organization that really could get something accomplished for the working man.

Our Lorain County Building and Construction Trades Council (A. F. of L.) donated a check for \$150 to the C. I. O. strike relief purpose of Lorain County, which was gratefully acknowledged by the strike fund committee. In the past few months there has been wonderful cooperation in our building trades council.

We Brothers of L. U. No. 129 are quite proud of the progress made in the apprenticeship program established under the G. I. Bill of Rights. It opens a new era in apprenticeship training. There is offered an extensive field in basic electricity, motor work, controls, alarm system, telephones and some electronics. The apprentice also gets the opportunity to apply theory to the practical side in the eight hours spent each day in the shop. He must serve 8,000 hours to fulfill his training. The conclusion of each 1,000 hours calls for an examination to

determine the progress that has been made. He must spend four hours each week in the class room studying subjects that have been very carefully chosen. I am sure we will all agree that many competent electricians will be made through this program.

Mr. Ward Riley, director of the Lorain office of the U.S.E.S., as well as Mr. Frank Hamilton, who is in charge of the program for the U.S.E.S. office in Lorain, deserve our sincere thanks for the many hours they have spent helping us get our program under way. The joint committee, consisting of Harvey Dunfee, William Barnes, and Ray Raddie, of Local No. 129, and Ray Ward, Ray Wentz, and Lester Kress, of the Lorain County contractors, act on all applicants for the training program and see that their progress is up to the required grading. We are sure that the veteran as well as other apprentices will appreciate and benefit by this program.

Our thanks to Brother Ray Raddie for this apprenticeship program information.

GEORGE BRUCE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 194, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor: The apprenticeship agreement between Local 194 and the National Electrical Contractors' Association has been resumed after a lapse of four years. Classes for apprentices are being held at the Shreveport Trades School on Tuesday and Friday nights and are being instructed by Brother George W. Robinson of Local 329, electrical instructor at the school.

Mr. H. Cahn, Mr. W. Bains and Mr. C. Serwiche are on the committee for the contractors. Business manager of Local 194 R. Thoman, Brother J. Crawford and Brother T. Upchurch are on the committee for Local 194 and George W. Robinson from the trades school.

A new electronics class for Local 194 is being held at the trade school and an electronics class is being resumed for Local 329. The class is being instructed by Mr. Watson. Classes are being held on Tuesday and Friday nights.

R. F. THOMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: On Saturday, February 23, 1946, Local 212 held its annual dance at the Hotel Gibson Roof Garden. There was an overflow crowd which restricted the area available for dancing. The crowd was very sociable and everyone seemed to have a good time. The floor show was very good. However, I think that either we should find a larger hall in which to give our dances or dispense with the floor show and limit the attendance. It would be unfortunate if a lot of our members stayed away for, as a group, we can gain a lot from the good fellowship generated at these affairs.

The postwar period offers more headaches as far as material is concerned than did the war period. Why worry? Soon comes the post-strike period when we will have more things than we will know what to do with. About that time, we can "stop, look and listen" for the deflation period will be on the way.

We still have no need to worry for we can always reverse the trend by getting ready for the next war and life will go merrily along—at least for some. What goes on in the world today doesn't encourage one to hope for anything better.

VICTOR J. FEINAUER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.

Editor: At one of our recent regular meetings, a Brother emphatically expressed his disapproval of members at meetings being compelled to listen to lengthy reports from delegates, sent by the local to the Trades and Labour Council, and similar bodies.

He felt that "Work and Wages" (a famous political slogan in these parts) should be the sole topic of conversation at union meetings.

A private conversation with the Brother over a friendly cup of coffee elicited the fact that in all his 25 years of I.B.E.W. membership, nobody had ever shown him the position in society that



Brother William M. Haffner of L. U. No. 80, Norfolk, Virginia, and son of Brother D. M. Haffner, L. U. No. 80's president, has just been officially declared dead by the War Department. Brother Haffner, pilot of a B-24 and holder of the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters for meritorious service in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters of war, was reported missing November 5, 1943, when his plane failed to return to its New Guinea base after a mission.

a trade union must occupy, if it is to justify its existence.

To adopt the selfish attitude that so long as our wages and conditions are satisfactory, the rest of the world can stew in its own juice, never helps us very much, especially when we are in a jam and need the help of others.

Neither does it make for progress and orderly development of our community, state or country.

The main reason that this International organization has become a power to be reckoned with on this continent is due to the fact that it has taken an intelligent interest in public affairs and given support to worthwhile causes concerning the workers' welfare.

People feel that we are to be trusted, that we are working for the common good, for that reason we are able to influence public opinion.

Locally, we influence public opinion in the same manner. As mechanics we must prove that we know our jobs and are to be trusted, as citizens organized into a trade union we must show that we are working for the benefit of the community, and are equally ready to condemn bad wiring, bad government, or any other social evil. Our local unions should be training centers from which the members can obtain such simple facts as to how and why trades unions came into existence, why we have "normal times," "booms," "slumps," wars, unemployment.

The fallacy of fighting for higher monetary wages instead of for a larger share of the wealth produced, never seems to receive the attention it deserves. Workers of all descriptions, although the largest group in any country, still wait until rising living costs compel them to take action, the results of which always put them back in the same position.

Brother Gordon of L. U. No. 7 stated the need for planning, also certain other truths. If these things were more widely known among our members, this organization would be in a far better position to help society as a whole towards permanent peace and prosperity.

Brother Smith, of Local 58, calls for a great A. F. of L. leader, to lead us all out of the wilderness. I would prefer a well-informed membership that could instruct the executive as to its wishes. We would then have a real democracy, without the wilderness of ignorance and confusion to which he obviously refers.

Reuther came to the point, at which we must all arrive before a solution of present difficulties can be found. It is impossible for our economy to function on a satisfactory basis while workers as a whole can only buy a fraction of the wealth they produce. Goods and services remain undistributed, purchasing power and living standards fall, depressions arrive followed by wars. When Reuther asked that the employer give the worker a greater share in the results of his labor, instead of retaining it as profits, Reuther knew what he was talking about. I regret space does not allow me to deal with Brother Smith's views on "fair competition" and "private initiative". Perhaps when the JOURNAL has more paper, more press secretaries will be allowed space for an occasional article on such important matters, instead of being held down to a letter.

We recently signed an agreement with the new British Columbia Power Commission, covering its operations on Vancouver Island. As the first trade union to sign a collective bargaining agreement with the British Columbia Provincial Government we hope all other interested unions

will rapidly follow suit. The Government was not at all anxious, at first, but once convinced, lost no time in arriving at an understanding with us.

The construction industry is now due for a thorough overhaul, we are invaded by the usual postwar crop of ambitious lads anxious to set up in business or to earn a little side money. A successful meeting between wiremen and contractors was held a week ago at which we plainly pointed out how things were shaping up. The contractors promised cooperation, perhaps by our next issue I shall be able to report some progress in this matter.

F. J. BEVIS, B. M.

L. U. NO. 317,
HUNTINGTON,
W. VA.

Editor: Greetings
from down on the
O-h-i-o, Local No. 317.

I just came from the office and heard our business agent, Pete Smith, tell several of the boys who had just completed a Government job, to "Be there in the morning. They go to work at 8 A.M." Well, that kind of talk sounds pretty good as it means no lost time and no one need be out of work. I hope the same good luck prevails in all our Brother locals. I understand that the material shortage has put a crimp in the activities of some communities, but I hope soon to hear this bottleneck is no more. Big plans are in the making in this section, and at present it looks as if Local No. 317 is going to be plenty busy. Several of our younger members have returned from the Army and Navy and are now back working alongside of us oldtimers. I have been working with one of these returned Navy boys, who was a radar technician overseas, and from the modern knowledge of up-to-the-minute stuff that he shoots at me, I sure am being convinced that I should be the apprentice and not the Navy boy working with me, even if I have

MEMBER'S THOUGHT OF EASTER

Interesting notes reach us from time to time concerning activities of our members scattered all over the world. We recently had news of an old member of L. U. No. 348, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, Brother H. C. Daw.

Flight Sergeant H. C. Daw, B.E.M., was born in Hereford, England, and came to Canada in 1907. During World War I he was a member of the 4th Battalion Canadian Engineers overseas. An electrician by trade, he enlisted in the electricians' branch of the R.C.A.F. in 1941. Brother Daw has always been very active in trade union circles and was recording secretary of L. U. No. 348 for many years. He also served as vice president of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council. Brother Daw has always tried to keep abreast of the times and at present he and his son, Clifford, are attending the electronics course sponsored by L. U. No. 348.

This interesting information on our Brother Daw and the fact that it is once again the Easter time, prompts us to reprint a poem of Brother Daw's, first sent to us for Easter 1932 when the world was at peace. Since then we have gone through the terrible holocaust of another war, now to come again to another resurrection morn in a world once more at peace. May this Easter day bring resurrection to the dying hope of the people of a ravaged world and the peace of the Risen Christ to us all.

For Easter Morning

*This morn I plucked a crocus on the lea,
Where green blades wove a mantle to adorn
A spring day of the west wind newly born.
The robin throated sweet a roundelay;
The lark above—in wondrous ecstasy—
Can scent the budding rose within the thorn.
Where I but feel the prick and curse the dawn
That heralds but another wasting day.
God's world is good! If only man would share
What He has freely given—"The least of these"—
Answers to Him; today each is His care;
Whilst we, the builders, forced to bended knee
Must watch a Brother dying in despair,
Like Him, betrayed hung to a ruthless tree.*

—H. C. Daw, L. U. No. 348.

been at the wire-twisting game for the past 30 years. Guess I am "gittin' too dern old" to figure out what the heck this boy is talking about but it is sure good listening. And what is worrying me is that this young rascal tells me that I won't be too old to be seen in the future reaching in my pocket, calling up my boss and telling him to send me out a fling-a-jig to fix another fling-a-jig on a lady's automatic face lifter. My apprentice boy says it's a sure coming thing so I guess I'll ask how much a farm will cost.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT. Editor: Our Press Secretary, Jack Nutland, having changed

his job recently has had very little spare time to write his usual letter to the JOURNAL and this letter is just a fill-in until he gets his bearings again.

Brother Nutland has been appointed to the Ontario Industry and Labor Board as labor representative, which is a full-time job. This board administers several of Ontario's labor laws such as the 48-hour work week and holidays with pay act, the minimum wage for women, the apprentice act, etc.

Labor is very fortunate in having such an able representative as Brother Nutland who, though still a comparatively young man, has been actively interested in the labor movement for 25 years or more and was president of Local Union 353 for 15 years until he decided to retire from that position. He still attends the meetings regularly and is delegate to the Toronto and District Trades and Labor Council. He also represents the International Office at the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Brother Nutland has worked on most of the big jobs around town, is known and well liked by

most members of 353. You could always be sure of plenty of interest in union affairs, mixed with a bit of horseplay on whatever job he was working. He is also well liked by the contractors as he is a top notch mechanic and always put in a good day's work. During the war years Brother Nutland worked at Dominion Bridge under Brother Saker and did the lay-out work and supervision of all the electrical installations at this large shell-making plant. He has always been conscientious in whatever he has undertaken and usually does an excellent job and will no doubt continue to do so in his new position. He is an enthusiastic follower of the Toronto Maple Leaf hockey team and rarely misses a home game unless there is a union meeting on the same night and he is also fond of a game of poker at which he usually loses.

It would be most unfortunate if his new job interfered with his union activities but he has assured us that he will continue to attend our meetings and act as delegate to the Trades and Labor Council as well as carry on as press secretary. So next month he will be back with his usual letter to the editor.

Congratulations Jack and the best of luck.

WILLIAM FARQUHAR, P. S.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is girding up its loins preparatory to doing battle in the State legislature against two anti-labor measures, which are sponsored by Attorney General Clarence A. Barnes. Both are in the form of initiative petitions and are expected to appear on the state ballot in November.

While it would require too much space to recite in detail the features of these two acts, we of No. 396 string along wholeheartedly with the State Federation in branding the said acts

as distinctly labor-throttling and definitely an overt menace to a free and untrammelled labor movement.

Just going over the situation as regards the sponsor of these acts, it occurs to your scribe that too many of these strictly-from-hunger attorneys start out their political careers with a definite goal in mind. A careful perusal of the general's record of votes in the state legislature, as published by the State federation, gives a gruesome picture of a determinedly anti-labor bias. Maybe these climbing heroes picture themselves as eventually being able to attract the notice of big business by their anti-labor activities, and then climb up into the lap of management and be fed luscious slices of all that money!

Also little old 396, after successfully negotiating a satisfactory contract with the New England Power Service Co., is starting contemplation of a new agreement with the local contractors which we have every reason to believe will be completed in our usual orderly and dignified manner. More of this later!

Cyril, the demon helper, beat three lady welders and a female laborer to a seat in the subway train and gasped, "It used to be considered quite a trick to carry home three watermelons, but I'll bet nobody ever carried three pairs of skis on a street car successfully."

THE APSAY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor: Our business manager, Brother Shands Morgan tells us, King Solomon died too soon. Granted. Then we must get it through our thick skulls that we are forced to think for ourselves.

We say something is putrid in Peru. I say something stinks in the U. S. A., too. Some wise men have tried to ferret out the difficulty. The

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

In compliance with the requirements of the fraternal act of various states, we are publishing below information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1945.

ASSETS

Bonds		\$4,734,355.98
United States Government	\$3,920,000.00	
Canadian Government, Cities and Provinces	40,810.48	
Public Utilities	677,508.00	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	96,037.50	

Those subject to amortization at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values.

Stocks		435,384.80
Public Utilities	\$130,907.50	
Banks and Insurance Companies	194,240.00	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	110,237.30	

Carried at market values.

First Mortgage Loans		6,132,517.90
Federal Housing Insured Loans	\$2,702,543.88	
Conventional Amortized Loans	3,344,974.02	
Other Mortgage Loans	85,000.00	

Real Estate Owned		538,096.26
Home Office Building	\$498,096.26	
Other Real Estate	40,000.00	

Cash in Banks and Office		1,638,677.58
Interest and Rents Accrued		42,653.33
Other Assets		181,735.50

Total Admitted Assets \$13,703,421.35

LIABILITIES

Death Claims due and unpaid		\$104,995.46
Death Claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	60,600.00	
Advance Assessments	21,901.20	
Other Liabilities	5,331.87	

Total Liabilities \$192,828.53

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1945

Income

Memberships, Admissions and Reinstatement Fees	\$2,568,464.30
Interest, Mortgage Loans	245,286.23
Interest, Bonds	107,549.89
Dividends on Stocks	23,889.34
Rents	71,525.84
Profits on Sale or Maturity of Investments	135,712.93

Total Income Applied \$3,152,428.53*

Disbursements

Death Claims	\$1,015,695.83
Salaries of Trustees	9.00
Salaries of Employees	113,606.63
Insurance Department Fees	187.00
Rent	11,671.70
Printing, Stationery and Supplies	768.55
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telegraph	1,761.02
Insurance and Surety Bonds Premiums	2,239.58
Publications	62.00
Expenses Supreme Lodge Meetings	246.20
Legal Expenses and Fees	2,660.65
Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate	50,377.53
Auditing	900.00
Taxes: Federal, Personal Property, etc.	7,561.93
Investment Expenses	26,915.23
Depreciation	12,246.69
Losses and Decreases on Investments	27,406.78
Miscellaneous	731.90

Total Disbursements \$1,275,048.22

Excess of Income over Disbursements \$1,877,380.31*

* Does not include Suspense Items of \$292,259.77.

Exhibit of Certificates

	Number	Amount
Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1944	186,034	\$116,631,950.00
Benefit Certificates written during the year	28,088	
Benefit Certificates revived during the year	907	508,300.00
Benefit Certificates increased during the year		16,839,625.00

Totals	215,029	\$133,979,875.00
Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	38,564	7,095,125.00

Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1945	176,465	\$126,884,750.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by deaths reported during the year	1,352	\$1,038,450.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by lapses reported during the year	37,212	6,056,675.00

Exhibit of Death Claims

Claims unpaid December 31, 1944	116	\$82,241.29
Claims reported during the year	1,352	1,038,450.00
Total	1,468	\$1,120,691.29
Claims paid during the year	1,234	1,015,695.83
Balance	234	\$104,995.46
Claims rejected during the year	92	
Claims unpaid December 31, 1945	142	\$104,995.46

results have been rather questionable. I am a firm believer in collective bargaining. The A. F. of L. has proved that a vast portion of the industrial management are willing to trade. However, they are rather stubborn when we fail to produce after an adjustment is made.

In Brazil, if you want a piano moved to another part of the city, 12 men are called to move it, with two to carry the stool.

If we want a solid economic system, we must produce articles for foreign trade, at a price they can pay. This does not imply that we should work for less. Rather that we produce more with the equipment we have.

As long as we sit around and do not produce those commodities we want for ourselves and some for others, we can find a gentleman of shady character who has gathered those articles for us on black market.

The reporter from down on the Levee.

DAZEY MAE.

L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA. Editor: Brother C. E. Jessup suggested closing our books to

new members with the exception of the following:

1. Those who have had their cards in this local union.

2. Members with cards over five years old.

3. Returning veterans who were in good standing with this local union upon entering armed service.

4. Veterans certified for our craft by proper Government authority.

Brother Jessup has made similar suggestions on several previous occasions. At our February 1 meeting a motion was made and carried as above. Perhaps I. B. E. W. cards will not be passed around on silver platters so lavishly, henceforth let this be a timely warning to those who joined the job, not the union. Some day you may have to serve a specific number of hours on a picket line before getting an I. B. E. W. application card.

Our local union has grown in membership to an extent that we will have an assistant business manager in the near future. Brother George E. Jackson, business manager, has sorely needed an assistant for several years. The idle list shows less than 10 per cent of our members idle—thanks to the thoroughness and efficiency of our Business Manager Jackson.

Several of our members in service have been reported missing in action. We have only one known member killed in action, Brother Coy W. Phillips, U. S. Navy. Brother Bob Broadfoot suggested that a plaque be made and mounted on the auditorium door, bearing the inscription, "Coy W. Phillips." A motion was made to delay action until our missing-in-action Brothers were reported on by the War Department.

We have a death benefit fund in this local union. Each of us are assessed \$1.00 for each death of a union member. To date we have had only 16 deaths over a period of years. The smallest amount paid out in our death benefit fund was \$365.00 to the beneficiary of Brother Tom H. Laton, who had paid into the fund only \$1.00. The greatest amount paid out was \$962.00 to the beneficiary of Brother Hugh W. Fleming, who had paid into the fund only \$7.00. Brother W. T. Jeter had paid \$15.00 and his beneficiary received \$720.00. This is perhaps one of the cheapest forms of insurance in the world. Should the pro rata premium be voted to \$5.00 per death, we would greatly increase the amount paid to wives and families of deceased Brothers. We have nearly 1,000 members at this time.

We salute Brother C. Hopwood of the Tri-Cities Central Labor Union. He was responsible for the beginning of what is destined to be a powerful labor political movement that will do great good for both organized labor and the farmers of North Alabama. There are an unknown number of thousands of semi-dead union votes that could be used in our behalf. Ammunition for the coming battle against labor is found in votes. Unless we advise all local unions and each member of each union, we can't deliver a strong vote. Research on vital issues and telling the story of labor and all others who are

even indirectly associated with us, should be given immediate attention.

Brother Paul M. Gatz of the *Labor Legionnaire*, Berkeley, California, has done a remarkable job in behalf of the "26 Day Annual Leave" program, which is to be standard in municipal, state and eventually all branches of civil service. He advises that Senator Knowlands has sponsored such a bill, No. S-1724, for postal workers. Also there is a Patterson Bill, No. H. R. 680 and No. 613. Please give these bills careful consideration. They help to create more employment and strengthen morale.

J. GUY DANIELS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor: Last month our letter gave the opinion many union men have of the failure of our democratic system to live up to the definition of democracy as given in the dictionary, which is in part, "belief in social equality," "characteristic of or befitting the common people," "not snobbish or socially exclusive."

This letter points out the lack of democracy in our so-called democratic army fighting for democracy.

The one great complaint of enlisted men is the glaring favoritism extended to the officers as compared to the discrimination imposed on the men who do the fighting.

The point is well illustrated in one of Bill Mauldin's famous war cartoons. Privates Willie and Joe are shown ragged and dirty, unshaven and disconsolate standing on the street. Joe has his arm in a sling. Signs on the buildings read, "Red Cross Officers Club," "Pingpong tournament," "Movie." "This establishment strictly off limits." An officer is shown finding fault with Willie's appearance and Willie explains, "Them buttons was shot off when I took this town."

The popular and often-quoted magazine, *Yank*, ran an article in which they condemned the tendency toward an "officer caste" system in the army and promotion because of an accident of birth or education or political pull.

Yank condemns the practice of letting officers get away with errors and faults with a reprimand while a G. I. gets busted for the same offense. They say there is no need to differentiate between officers and men off post or off duty and that it has bad results and that there should be no difference in the quality of housing and food. They condemn the sign "off limits to E. M." and say "You will find many a bore with stars on his shoulders and there are some charming people with only one stripe or less on their sleeves." *Yank* strongly recommends that officers be promoted entirely for their training, experience and ability.

The following item from the *Eddy County News* (New Mexico) is typical of the ideas of many.

"In Memphis an AAF Captain and an enlisted WAC were denied a military wedding because the officer was marrying out of his military class. It is such snobbery in the armed forces which creates bitterness among returning enlisted personnel. It emphasizes the archaic code of social distinction prevailing in a so-called democratic army. Such snobbery should be eliminated, along with the topheavy brass-hats."

Returning soldiers do not complain as much about the hardships of war as they do about the arrogant, domineering attitude of the officers and their practice of grabbing the best of everything for themselves.

There are many stories coming out of the war. One told of sailors living almost entirely on beans for days because of food ships being sunk while the officers of the ship had plenty of the regular rations. On another ship the sailors got turkey wings and necks on Thanksgiving while the officers were still eating the choice parts two days later.

These conditions are recognized by many, including *Yank* magazine, as having much to do with the failure of the Government to procure a sufficient number of recruits or replacements.

There are many officers who have the respect and admiration of their men but while we have

the kind mentioned above we do not have a democratic Army or Navy.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 637, ROANOKE, VA.

Editor: It appears to me that the people of these United States are not so enthused about organized labor. There have been quite a few labor difficulties which we of the Brotherhood think could be settled without a work stoppage.

At this particular time a milk strike is in progress in Detroit. The milk dealers should know by now it costs more to produce milk than it did two years ago. They are not only being stubborn, but are depriving babies and children of their very existence. Milk is vital to small children, so therefore why don't they do something about it?

Your press secretary is working in one of the largest cities in America, and has just been through one strike. Utilities Company knew that they were going to cause 3,000,000 to have to walk to work that time because they would not agree to a pay boost for its operators. I walked five and one-half miles to work and back until it was settled. Why can't the companies and corporations get together with organized labor officials and come to an agreement before these things happen. We of the Brotherhood throughout the nation know living conditions have come down. During all the defense work wages and time offset the high cost of living. Now the cost of living is still the same but in comparison wages are just one-half of what they were one year ago. If they want to equalize things, why don't they cut the cost of living 30 per cent. Then a working man could get along. Or are they trying to make a slave out of the working classes? Are they determined to keep them down to just a barely existing level? What do you Brothers think?

I understand there have been some changes made in our local union. I do not know at this writing just what they are, but I am hoping they are for the best and I think that any change made for the better is just what we need.

Here is a bit of news for those of you who did not read it in the papers. A San Antonio, Texas, multimillionaire oil man joined the A. F. L. truck drivers Union L. U. No. 656 to support organized labor two weeks ago. If this country had about five million other guys as wealthy and with the same idea as this man has, collective bargaining would go a lot further than it has gone.

So, let's all get in there and play ball with the rest of the Brotherhoods, and see if we can't get the old ball rolling along again as smooth as it was a couple of years ago. We can do it, so let's do.

F. J. (JIMMIE) CLOYD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor: Adequate housing, one of the nation's major problems, is of vital interest to organized labor as labor will play a big part in contributing to its solution.

No doubt many ideas have been suggested as an answer to the existing shortage and I suppose one more from me would not hurt, so here goes.

Each local that is financially able would purchase a piece of property and build a modern home thereon. The home would then be sold for cost to a local member who would be chosen by some form of lottery.

Upon completion of the sale the new owner could do with the house as he saw fit, with the exception that if he offered it for sale he must first post it for 30 days with his local before public announcement.

The new owner could set his own re-sale price at the existing market.

As soon as the local sold their first house they would immediately start another and go through the same procedure.

Some locals could possibly have several houses under construction at one time.

Adaptation of this plan would supply a constant source of employment for local members

and local contractors; of course all material would carry the union label.

The entire building trades would benefit and a source of new homes would be provided.

I believe if rules for such a plan were drawn by experts under the supervision of the International Office, the plan could be put in practice with all parties concerned benefiting.

If all A. F. of L. locals were to participate in this plan thousands of homes could be constructed each year, providing thousands of man-hours for practically all branches of the building trades.

It is understood of course that these homes would contain all the latest electric appliances.

Greeting to the officers and members of L. U. No. 1184, Chester, Pennsylvania, from the officers and members of L. U. No. 654.

Well do we remember the birth of L. U. No. 1184, the personal contacts, the public meetings, the day of voting, the granting of the charter and election of officers.

It was evident then that L. U. No. 1184 would grow and be a credit to the I. B. E. W.

Recently a new contract was signed by L. U. No. 1184 and the Philadelphia Electric Co., providing for a wage increase and adjustment in hours which we hope will keep all L. U. No. 1184 members employed with improved living standards.

We extend our best wishes for the growth and prosperity of L. U. No. 1184 and if they want to tap a keg some hot summer night don't forget to give us a buzz.

G. ANDERSON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 666, RICHMOND, VA.

Editor: A few Sunday ago delegates from various locals all

over the state of Virginia convened in Richmond to discuss and plan the organization of a federation of Electrical Workers in this state. The exact name of this organization, as well as the officers, constitution, etc., will be determined at a meeting to be held March 17.

The general aims of this group will be the organization of all Electrical Workers in the state, the education of the workers for a higher standard of skill, influencing of favorable legislation, but not the endorsing of political candidates.

Among those present were International Vice President Freeman, Brothers Adair, Thompson, and Wimberly, of the International Office, and delegates from the following locals: L. U. No. 80, Norfolk; L. U. No. 467, Lynchburg; L. U. No. 637, Roanoke; L. U. No. 666, Richmond; L. U. No. 672, Front Royal; L. U. No. 1340, Newport News; L. U. No. 1434, Richmond; L. U. No. 1478, Jarratt; L. U. No. B-279, South Boston; L. U. No. B-905, Newport News.

We are pleased to report that Brother William F. Patrick, our former business manager, has been appointed to the staff of the International Office. Here's luck to you, Pat. May all your troubles be little ones, and I hope the old Buick holds up.

The apprentice-training program is well under way, with classes due to start in the near future. The majority of the apprentices being ex-G. I.'s, we're sure they'll be happy now.

Four classes are being set up to take care of the schooling, with three teachers drawn from the local. The exact program for the school is indefinite as yet, but is certain to make far better mechanics of the boys entering the electrical trade from now on. Think how we would have benefited if we had had the opportunity to get the theory of electricity while learning the practical end of it!

R. M. ROBERTS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 667, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor: This atomic age has management pouring in the ingredients, the radio and press is stirring the conflagration, the public stands by with the fuse as labor marches on with the flaming torch.

We of organized labor must form a solid wall around our leaders, and remember our loyalty to our organization is measured by our attendance to its meetings and the support we give its officers. Talk union. It is fine to prove

your loyalty to unionism, but prove your loyalty by union labeling yourself to show the people you meet that unionism is a good deal, and prove at all times the worth of the things in which you and all of us believe.

This time in labor's cause it is the duty of every member to do his share and do it well. Don't stand back and let someone else do your part. Keep your eyes and ears open; know what's going on around you.

For example, for the last few years capital and management danced to the tune of millions of dollars in profits, while labor has taken the loss of kin and hours. Yet capital and management keep planning labor laws. What can they expect from labor when the amendment to the Smith-Connally Act only serves to increase evil. It now reads as follows: Report No. 1183:

"Sec. 4. In the event of any strike or concerted failure or refusal to work during the life of a collective-bargaining contract which includes a no-strike provision, the employer shall be relieved of any obligations under the contract, and the labor organization shall lose its status as a bargaining agency for a period of one year. Any such labor organization which is a party to the contract may be sued in its own name in any Federal district court in which any of its officers may reside or be found, and shall be responsible in damages to any party injured as a result of the breach."

The Smith-Connally Act is responsible for the flood of alleged "strike votes" now troubling the nation. It is the greatest single cause of strikes. The crazy law actually provides for compulsory strike votes under Governmental supervision. The original Smith bill proposes to repeal the act. The committee amendment permits the repeal section to remain but adds a new section, which, if enacted, will have the effect of practically outlawing the traditional practice of including arbitration clauses in trade union agreements as a means of preventing strikes or lockouts during the life of an agreement. The penalty clause will result in the dropping of arbitration clauses from contracts. If this occurs, more strikes and lockouts will follow, of course.

Section 3 of the bill, as amended by the committee, broadens the present restrictions on the use of trade union funds for political purposes. If enacted, the committee amendment will have the effect of silencing the trade unions in national political matters. There can be little doubt, however, that this part of the committee bill is unconstitutional.

CARL SHOPE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 686, HAZLETON, PA.

Editor: Who is the public? Daily publications, weekly publications, monthly publications, and all other publications continually have articles written by men

and women claiming the public is disgusted with strikes, the public is disgusted with union rules and regulations, et cetera.

It seems very silly to me when I do read these lines for I am under the impression that the public is meant to be the people of the United States. If my impression remains true then how could the public, outside of the minority, be disgusted with union activities. This same minority will have to be satisfied, however, for in democratic America the majority rules. Fortunately, the majority of the citizens of the United States are either union members or wives, brothers, sisters, mothers or relatives of union members.

Even the office workers are beginning to turn pro-union, for they know that the fight the physical workers put up for a better standard of living assists them a short time afterward.

If these same men were to say, "The public is disgusted with the rules and regulations, the form of lay-offs, the conditions of work, and wages that non-union employers enforce," they would be correct for they would truly be speaking of the majority disliking minority requirements and joining unions to change these conditions.

I was inspired to write these few crude sentences after reading an article by Merlyn S. Pitzele in the March issue of *American Magazine*. I hope I can secure an extra copy of our JOURNAL, should they print this article of mine,

to send to the State Board of Mediation of New York of which Mr. Pitzele is a member. How he remains there is beyond my common sense for he couldn't possibly arbitrate anything between employer and employee thinking as he does. I wonder what capital paid him for that vicious literature.

I wonder how many hours a day he works, how many days a week, what salary he receives?

The answer would probably be as funny as the multi-millionaire who passed a picket line of clerks in front of a department store and said, "Disgusting, very disgusting."

The clerks were getting paid from \$12.00 to \$16.00 a week before the strike.

The millionaire went to his daily task after the statement—getting drunk at the local hotel—his father had left him the money—he had never worked.

HENRY A. STEIBING, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.

Editor: I shall devote most of this letter to an account of our bowling teams

which have been making such a good record for themselves and also enhancing the prestige of L. U. No. 697.

We have eight teams composed of Local No. 697 members this year. We have a six-team league of our own which bowls every Tuesday night at the Hessville alleys. At this writing these teams are pretty close together in their standing average and any one of them can still win the local championship. The leading team now is the J. Livingston team, led by Capt. L. B. Keilman, "Musky" MacMurray, our business agent, Al Johnson and "Chickery Chick" Jacobs.

Local No. 697 also sponsors one team in the Hammond building trades league and another team in the Gary building trades league, and both teams happen to be in first place in their respective leagues against the stiffest opposition of the other craft teams.

Our Gary building trades team is composed of Capt. W. Lohman, George Austin, "Chuck" McGinnis, Fred Welter and Ernie Yeager.

Brother Conrad Schoop is recovering from bad auto wreck injuries. He sustained a broken leg.

Brother Fonville is still incapacitated.

On the evening of January 19 our No. 1 Twenty-Five-Year Club of the I. B. E. W. held a party that was greatly enjoyed by all who were there. We had a fine dinner of steaks, chicken and fish.

After dining we had a song fest participated in by all present. Our master of ceremonies, Brother James MacAusland of Local No. 697, who is a past master in such affairs, led in our fun program.

He improvised a quartet composed of Ross Stiles, Jack Waggoner, Duncan Russell and William Knoth. They really did themselves proud and their vocal efforts were greatly applauded by the astounded and astonished listeners.

Our chairman, Brother Frank Seliger, then called on all of the men present for a little talk from each, which was also quite interesting. The ladies present enjoyed the evening very much and we hear that our club entertainment committee has some more good things "cooking" for the near future.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 835, JACKSON, TENN.

Editor: May we take this opportunity to wish all of our Brothers of L. U. No. B-835 the season's compliments.

Our business agent, Brother Joe Barham, Ed Nichols and W. O. Smith were delegates to the State Electrical Workers convention in Nashville, Tennessee, the 15th and 16th of February. Many important things were brought up at this successful meeting.

This is election year for Local No. B-835. The meeting of June 7 will be nomination night, and Friday night, June 21, will be election night. We want to urge all of our Brothers to be present. This election will be for officers for the next two years.

There is not much going on around here. There are a good many of our boys on the bench.

Since there is a lot of building going on we are hoping things will pick up. The TVA is doing quite a bit of work here now. They are building one 110-kva line from Martin to Memphis. Also in and around Jackson they are building a lot of 44-kva lines and there is some substation work. We have quite a few members working on these jobs.

This is about all of interest here. We would appreciate hearing from other secretaries.

Here are a few rules for a good union member:
A union man will . . .

1. Always carry a card.
2. Respect his obligation.
3. Honor his oath.
4. Recognize his steward.
5. Help his buddy.
6. Attend his local's meeting.
7. Obey the laws.
8. Boost his community.
9. Ask for the union label, and
10. Always remember he is an American.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 981, LANCASTER, OHIO Editor: Local No. B-981 is happy to report the Ohio Power Co. (Southern Division) has been organized into Local B-981 and we now have a very fine contract for the first one, along with a nice pay increase. The men get six holidays with pay each year along with two weeks' vacation with pay. Shift operators get differential pay for the two night shifts. The hourly men get time-and-one-half all overtime to midnight and Saturdays and double time from midnight to starting time and on Sundays and holidays.

The union is thanking the local committee and International Representative Ira Braswell for his help in securing this contract.

We are happy to report that all our service men have returned home and we wish them all success in finding work.

HOMER PETTY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1039, HULL, QUE. Editor: L. U. No. B-1039 makes its return to the pages of the JOURNAL after a long absence and celebrates the event by announcing that our local has now signed a new contract with the companies concerned on February 19 after 17 months of negotiations with the War Labor Board and the companies.

The new contract embodies a five-cents-an-hour increase to all employees, except electricians and mechanics, and brings out in some cases better working conditions. The War Labor Board in its decision excluded the above-mentioned employees after reviewing wage rates and classifications of other districts in the same class of work. Although this was not entirely satisfactory to the local, it was finally decided by a majority vote that we accept this decision as final.

The gathering of this data for the new contract entailed a considerable amount of work for our local officers in the past 17 months and I think I can speak for the members as a whole and vote the executives a hearty vote of thanks for their earnest efforts in our behalf.

It is the writer's understanding that the companies are making application to the Labor Board to increase the wages of the electricians and some of the mechanics to keep the wages in better proportion to other classifications of the same type of work. The local could be credited indirectly for this benefit.

The increase of five cents an hour has been made retroactive from April 1, 1945, and checks for these back wages are expected sometime during the month of March.

During this period of time when negotiations were being carried on several changes in officers occurred due to promotions, resignations from the companies and other unforeseen circumstances over which there was no control. To mention the names of the different changes in officers during the past year and a half is not considered necessary as all our own members are familiar with these changes. But it is sufficient to say that they all did their part while they were in office.

We all hope that signing of this new contract with the companies will further the good will and understanding between the companies and their employees, as no contract is worth the paper written on if these elements are not present on both sides.

I think that the writer can state that this has been carried out throughout the whole negotiation period.

So extending best wishes for continued success to the JOURNAL and its readers and all locals of the I. B. E. W.

G. M. SINCLAIR, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN. Editor: Finally we

here in the Twin Cities are beginning to enjoy some occasional "warm" weather which after a long winter in Minnesota means a thermometer reading in the thirties during the day and an endless lineup of slippery streets at night. Bad as the winter has been, the records show that our meetings in a schoolhouse north of the cities but equidistant to the downtown sections have been better attended than meetings held in either of the cities regardless of the fact that the only available means of getting to the place is by automobile.

As a result of a recent referendum, L. U. No. 1216 is now affiliated with the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly and the Minneapolis Central Labor Union. This local sends two delegates to each meeting of the two above-mentioned bodies. The reports of these delegates given at our regular meetings indicate that these central bodies will be a great help in providing this local with procedural and legal advice. It is an opportunity for us to get an over-all picture of the labor situation in the Twin Cities by observing the organization, the methods, and the precedents established by some of the larger unions here.

During the past few months our financial secretary has been attempting to eliminate some of the unnecessary red tape which he gets wrapped up in every time the dues start coming in. His one-man campaign asked only that the Brothers save themselves a lot of trouble by paying quarterly rather than monthly. So far he has been 85 per cent successful in that campaign. What some of us don't understand is why the other 15 per cent don't get on the ball and adopt these new methods and save wear and tear on the nervous system.

In a recent issue of *Broadcasting* it was stated that our local instructed the technicians at WLOL not to feed a certain locally originated show to the North Central Broadcasting System because those technicians were not getting network fees for doing the work. That article was erroneous because L. U. No. 1216 did not issue such an order nor did the technicians at WLOL refuse to feed that or any other show originating at their studios or through their facilities.

A tour of the Paul A. Schmitt Music Company's new recording studios proved interesting to your correspondent. Especially of interest was the new poly-cylindrical studio. The cylinders are constructed of gum wood and are mounted horizontally on the sides of the studio and vertically on the ends. There are no two cylinders of equal radius and that, along with the sounding board effect given by the gum wood surfaces, diffuses the sound sufficiently to give that studio the sound qualities of a much larger one. Only about 20 by 30 feet, this studio will afford a fine pickup of even a 15 piece orchestra.

The boys at WCCO had one of the biggest and most enthusiastic get-togethers in years at a dinner given in honor of Hugh McCartney who recently resigned as chief engineer after more than two decades in that position. He was presented with a draftsman's table which should be of use to him in his new business—the "Home Owner's Service."

Brother Judd Trimmer of WDGJ comes through the last minute with news that he is now the papa of one very young male junior operator. The cigars are out at the transmitter, boys; make yourselves to home.

The ham radio game seems to be opening up

slow but sure here in the Twin Cities. Quite a number of the Brothers have their rigs on the air already and the rest of us who play radio as well as work radio are getting the old itch more and more as time goes along. Incidentally, there may be an excuse for getting R. F. into the phone and power lines, Freddy, but when it gets into grandma's arch supports—then it's—the end.

E. C. KUNZE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD. Editor: After our first article in the

February issue was read by all the members, including the press secretary—I do like to sample my own cooking. I'm contented to have satisfied the membership so here I am carrying on as per my duty. As I have mentioned before we are surely making progress in our great endeavor to promote brotherly feeling among the membership, but somehow we cannot do much if most of the Brothers don't attend all the meetings. While we are contented with the meeting attendance we certainly would like to see the hall full and packed, so as to let all the Brothers see, hear and voice their opinions about our activities, and also to suggest a few ideas of constructive nature. At our last two meetings this past month everything went like clockwork and we can report progress.

As for the International convention, our Brothers who are going as delegates are Walter Ross, our business agent; Robert L. Walters, our recording secretary, and George Spencer, chairman of our executive board. We hope said delegates will take heed of all the proceedings and give us a very favorable report upon their return. So much for that.

Now for our *Flashy Flashes*. We have among us a Brother who will be retired as of February 28, 1946. Inasmuch as the said Brother has served as U. S. Coast Guard civilian employee for almost 20 years, and has the esteemed honor of being the first electrician to be retired by the Civil Service in the Coast Guard Yard, at Curtis Bay, Maryland, we, as fellow workers send the Brother our heartfelt felicitations. Due to the fact the Brother shuns publicity he has asked me to refrain from mentioning his name, so I grant him his request.

Brother Nathan Scherotov, of Local Union No. 3, wishes to be remembered to all the Brothers, as he is still working for Uncle Sam in the U. S. Coast Guard outfit and hopes to be discharged in the very near future. This writer became acquainted with him while working aboard the ship he is on. This is all for now. Hope to write again for the next issue.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

DEATH CLAIMS FOR FEBRUARY, 1946

L. U.	Name	Amount
77	H. Edwards	\$1,090.00
595	G. A. Hudson	650.00
1141	H. M. Roberts	1,000.00
163	William Petruschak	1,000.00
767	T. H. Butler	1,000.00
90	F. Cassella	300.00
I. O. (18)	J. M. O'Mara	1,000.00
134	G. B. Spohr	1,000.00
499	L. Rasmussen	1,000.00
48	D. A. Arnold	1,000.00
I. O. (1)	H. Hisserick	1,000.00
3	Thomas Cook	1,000.00
I. O. (528)	E. Messler	1,000.00
I. O. (18)	D. R. McKim	1,000.00
152	J. A. Ward	1,000.00
651	A. B. Esser	1,000.00
1204	J. E. Daniel	1,000.00
134	W. S. Griffith	1,000.00
I. O. (28)	C. E. Mooney	1,000.00
1245	E. W. Rugeley	1,000.00
513	L. C. Dunn	1,000.00
I. O. (12)	J. F. Campbell	1,000.00
613	L. Holland	1,000.00
427	F. Balino	300.00
11	G. L. Lonsdale	475.00
98	A. N. Kirk	1,090.00
11	F. A. Miller	825.00
8	R. V. Kittle	1,000.00
I. O. (80)	W. M. Hafner	1,000.00
18	W. H. Reynolds	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	L. W. E. Kimball	1,000.00
I. O. (1091)	G. H. Green	1,000.00
858	V. C. Shadon	825.00
I. O. (284)	N. A. Theboda	650.00
134	N. G. Enright	825.00
836	L. Burgess	475.00
I. O. (11)	A. Kuck	1,000.00
I. O. (95)	J. W. Fitzgerald	1,000.00
I. O. (396)	A. E. Bookter	1,000.00
I. O. (130)	O. A. Schaefer	1,000.00
I. O. (309)	E. M. Rauch	300.00
776	B. V. Madden	825.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
134	O. Seeger	1,000.00
5	P. A. Crowley	1,000.00
98	F. S. Peterson	1,000.00
46	F. A. Dye	300.00
581	C. Kelly	1,000.00
733	W. J. Easterling	475.00
281	E. Corwin	300.00
46	H. Winters	1,000.00
98	W. C. Johnson	1,000.00
125	R. M. Seim	1,000.00
460	E. Hobbs	825.00
425	E. Davis, Jr.	650.00
326	J. E. Cooney	1,000.00
500	J. Goar	1,000.00
175	C. B. Ferguson	1,000.00
309	G. E. Barnard	475.00
150	F. J. Matson	1,000.00
3	F. Dellett	1,000.00
134	W. C. Gundlach	1,000.00
760	J. G. Turner	300.00
674	George Oldford	1,000.00
I. O. (1141)	J. E. Wren	475.00
735	M. R. Johnson	825.00
8	Roland E. Pierce	1,000.00
I. O. (41)	C. U. Peterson	1,000.00
134	E. T. Cowan	650.00
22	E. A. Hackley	1,000.00
702	O. M. Jobe	825.00
I. O. (885)	J. W. Engles	1,000.00
134	F. J. Hosek	1,000.00
295	E. T. Umholtz	650.00
3	Sam Chase	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	P. R. Noble	1,000.00
3	W. A. McCullough	1,000.00
1249	C. W. Evans	1,000.00
864	E. E. Kineald	1,000.00
23	C. C. Hoy	825.00
275	L. K. Strick	1,000.00
77	R. H. Ross	1,000.00
3	B. L. Martin	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	W. A. Van Name	1,000.00
595	E. R. Dumbolton	1,000.00
I. O. (39)	B. Levorsen	475.00
100	F. J. Cory	650.00
I. O. (43)	E. C. Bryan	1,000.00
I. O. (677)	L. S. Dornberger	1,000.00
I. O. (51)	A. B. Williams	825.00
46	F. M. Davis	1,000.00
46	G. R. Derflinger	1,000.00
806	J. E. Soderstrom	475.00
28	R. A. Williams	1,000.00
I. O. (48)	G. E. Simms	475.00
I. O. (48)	R. H. Wirostek	475.00
595	P. D. Searles	475.00
77	G. Irving	650.00
I. O. (76)	M. Ewald	1,000.00
77	J. O. Jensen	1,000.00
I. O. (694)	J. B. Franklin	1,000.00
757	E. F. Johnson	1,000.00
1310	G. Reble	1,000.00
214	W. B. Allen	1,000.00
I. O. (247)	C. Froemming	1,000.00
125	W. J. Young	1,000.00
3	H. F. Stoddard	1,000.00
I. O. (1135)	L. E. Davis	1,000.00
134	A. Cohan	1,000.00
734	F. X. McKenna	1,000.00
713	G. H. Cooper	1,000.00
I. O. (202)	C. Commons	1,000.00
595	O. B. Plaster	475.00
I. O. (428)	J. Urban	1,000.00
I. O. (595)	J. T. King	650.00
11	R. Diamond	475.00
I. O. (98)	A. D. Duncan	1,000.00
I. O. (202)	O. P. Gray	1,000.00
760	G. C. Powell	1,000.00
100	A. Gelstert	1,000.00
602	M. Brydges	1,000.00
744	C. L. Worsham	1,000.00
16	E. A. Hoffman	1,000.00
31	A. P. Moore	650.00
125	T. L. Carlton	1,000.00
160	H. J. Cunningham	825.00
931	John A. Waegli	1,000.00
I. O. (202)	Leroy E. Donnelly	1,000.00
779	Clifford B. Swisher	1,000.00
481	Earl Leroy Scott	475.00
I. O. (28)	George A. Phillips	1,000.00
914	Edgar S. Horton	825.00
I. O. (717)	Clarence B. Foster	1,000.00
561	Edward W. Wieward	1,000.00
177	R. E. Dockstader	1,000.00
I. O. (213)	R. Driscoll	150.00
73	Sylvia J. Coulombe	300.00
16	I. L. Roan	150.00
353	W. H. Parkin	1,000.00
773	William Hillman	150.00
248	S. R. Sims	150.00
559	I. G. Parks	1,000.00
865	George H. Thomas	1,000.00
134	C. M. Marr	300.00
326	G. D. Fraser	1,000.00
759	Mark K. Santmyer	150.00
	F. L. Barry	150.00
	Denis S. Morgan	150.00
	George L. Davis	150.00
	J. E. Linthicum	150.00

Total Claims Paid.....\$123,850.00

JURISDICTION

(Continued from page 132)

of a seemingly interminable series of jurisdictional arguments on the merits of competitive foods, beverages, cosmetics and sundry other necessities, and non-necessities, of life in general.

Perhaps, however, the most significant and deplorable demonstration of jurisdictional strife becomes apparent in professional political circles of a nation. In this stratum of humanity nothing in the nature of real wealth is produced. Here we see only expert proponents of jurisdiction becoming choleric with temper and desire, thrusting viciously with barbed invectives into

the character and motives of opposing contemporaries all in an outright effort to gain a greater share of something they had no part in creating.

Even in the less material, but heart thrilling realm of amour, competition for favors leads many into excesses and extreme difficulties of a jurisdictional nature, generally known as the "eternal triangle" and often ending in tragedy.

The passing of life is itself jurisdictional in that the human body is reclaimed by the earth from whence it originated.

There is, of course, a governmental system under which jurisdictional strife is practically nonexistent. The remedy used, however, is quite drastic, and often calls for the demise of the adjudged offender. This governmental system is based largely upon the complete suspension of the competitive life, and has been identified by many titles, the most recent of which have been "authoritarian" and "totalitarian," and connected with various countries under the name of communism, fascism or nazism. In these situations authority is seized by a small but powerful coterie and some one individual is arbitrarily established as an absolute despot. This type of remedy appears to be more severe than the disease.

The fact remains that from conception to the dust of death, life and jurisdiction are one and the same thing.

So, despite the popular fallacy that labor organizations are wholly and solely responsible for jurisdictional strife, it must be clear to all that the contrary is true. In other words, labor organization, rather than being the cause, is the effect of jurisdiction.

This then is truth incarnate, and "There is nothing so powerful as truth—often nothing so strange."

The situation, however, is not entirely without hope. Labor organization, and particularly the American Federation of Labor, while it has not, and cannot, hope to completely overcome jurisdictional controversy, has advanced to a far higher degree of understanding of this basic factor in human relations than any other organization in the history of this strife-torn world of ours.

With such understanding of the problem an extremely high degree of cooperation has been achieved by which certain lines of endeavor have been divided by function, and within those lines the more than 100 separate organizations which comprise the federation, representing over eight million workers, together with their immediate families accounting for something over 30 million persons in the United States, have voluntarily agreed to confine their operations so that the many and diverse activities may be coordinated without fear of each other and directed to the mutual advantage of all.

Human nature being what it is, we cannot hope to maintain those lines absolutely inviolate any more than were those jurisdictional boundaries in the Garden of Eden. To take care of such violations as may occur, affiliates of the American Federation of Labor have each bound themselves to abide by the findings of a jurisdictional court composed of members of their own choice. While this court has not operated 100 per cent perfect, it has softened the impact of jurisdiction to a bearable degree, and by compromise and hard work has brought peace and progress to the largest mass of people ever assembled in one project dedicated to the betterment and elevation of human behavior.

Members of the American Federation of Labor in general, and of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in particular, need not

hide their faces when jurisdiction is mentioned. On the contrary, they are entitled to hold their heads high in pride, and point out our accomplishments, superior to all others, in advancing the interests of the human race and this despite the omnipresent and inescapable heritage of competitive jealousy which for want of a more descriptive title we call jurisdiction.

AMERICAN LABOR

(Continued from page 126)

However, in 1945 with more union members in the United States than it had ever known there were between 20 and 30 million workers still unorganized.

Many of the unions instituted educational programs for their members and also provided recreational activities for them. A great many, too, built up insurance and pension funds for the benefit of their members and in general tried to improve the lot of the worker. All through the thirties, the unions grew and when World War II broke out in Europe and America began to arm, the unions were ready to do their utmost.

When we were attacked at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and were thrown right into the midst of the greatest war in history, American labor rallied instantly—A. F. of L., C. I. O., the Railroad Brotherhoods and others—worked together to accomplish the greatest miracle of production the world has ever seen. Labor gave up its greatest weapon, the strike, so that nothing would hold up the tremendous production of ships and tanks and planes and ammunition that poured out of our factories and into the hands of our millions of men fighting the war against fascism on all fronts.

Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, in a booklet issued during the war, had this to say about the worker:

"American labor has responded quickly, enthusiastically and virtually unanimously to the country's war needs.

"Within a few minutes after the first Japanese bombs fell on Pearl Harbor on December 7, the leaders of labor began flooding Washington with offers of help in prosecuting the conflict that had been thrust upon us.

"Ten million union members, through the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, immediately announced formal support of the war effort and thereafter joined in a pledge to prevent all strikes and other stoppages which might impede the production of war munitions and materials...

"President William Green of the A. F. of L. summoned officials of more than 100 affiliated international unions to meet in Washington on December 15, and this meeting together with the A. F. of L.'s Executive Council reaffirmed 'loyalty to the principles underlying our Government' and pledged 'to the President, to the Congress and to the people undivided support for the most vigorous and rigorous prosecution of this war until final victory is ours.'

"The A. F. of L. repeated the pledge it made in the first World War 'that every stoppage of work essential to adequate national defense be avoided and averted.'

And the promises of American labor were not idle words. Production reached heights undreamed of. The workers themselves urged 24-hour day, 7-day-a-week production. They worked long hours—48—54—60—a week. They lowered their overtime rates.

And how they produced! Regarding the stepped-up defense production of 1941 as 100 per cent, by 1944 American workers had brought that production rate up to approximately 550 per cent.

There were a few wildcat strikes. These were played up in the newspapers for all they were worth. And yet Government statistics prove that labor's no-strike record was 99.9 per cent perfect.

Yes, American labor produced all that was necessary. Our soldiers, sailors and marines fought bravely and we won the war.

Now we come to a new era—the postwar period. Whither labor? There is a fight going on between labor and management in nearly every city and town in our country today. Labor remembers the depression that followed the first

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World War. It remembers the vicious drive for the open shop waged by employers. It remembers how unions were smashed, how hours increased and wages went down. It is fighting to hold what it has gained through years of hardship and sacrifice.

At least the labor movement no longer has to fight for the right to exist. Its importance as a force in our country is recognized universally.

Some day another chapter will be added to this little history of the labor movement in America. God grant it will be a story of strength and triumph, a tale of better jobs and better living conditions for all.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF TVA

(Continued from page 131)

from low grade rocks. This was developed in the line of research for investigating and improving plant foods, but it eventually proved advantageous to the War Department in facilitating the supply of great amounts of elemental phosphorus for military use.

Other work with chemicals has resulted in advancing the field of fertilizer production which is of great significance not only for the people of the Tennessee Valley where many of the discoveries are proved, but for the country at large since TVA officials, after study and experimentation assert that, for one thing, "Greatly increased use of mineral fertilizers, particularly phosphates, is essential to the future security of the American people and the nation's soils need two to three times as much phosphate as is now produced."

Since more than half of the total area of the Tennessee Valley is forest land, forestation is and should be a matter of concern for the people who live there and the TVA. It is a great source of income, which properly managed could be two or three times as profitable as it is now to those deriving revenue from forest products.

Scientific demonstrations developed by the TVA are conducted in 78 valley counties. The profitableness of the lessons taught by trained foresters has not only appealed to the small land owner and farmer, but also to the companies and individuals holding large tracts of timberland. Now more than 85,500 acres of large and small tracts are included in demonstrations of scientific forestry practices. Research in economical wood utilization is carried out by the TVA and the forest service, and efforts to further fire prevention and control are unremitting.

As will be readily agreed, industrial development in the Tennessee Valley could hardly have progressed during the last year of the war and the most conspicuous achievement that could possibly be classed in the category of a new industrial undertaking is the production of the atom bomb to which the huge plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, made such a substantial contribution.

Endeavoring to increase knowledge on resource development possibilities of the Tennessee Valley, scientists under the direction of the TVA have made advances in several interesting and useful ways in many different directions. It is quite possible that a magnesium plant will be built to reduce the metal from olivine rock found in abundance in the valley. Its practicability was proved by the plant at Muscle Shoals, so far as the process is concerned and economically by other analysts.

Prefabricated housing was experimented on and TVA was instrumental in helping to provide for thousands of war housing units both here, and in England, where they have been used for rehabilitation. Experiments in food preservation by freezing have proved of value to the farmers and also a study of preservation of fruits and

vegetables with sulphur dioxide has been made which should aid the planters to realize a maximum of benefit from their more diversified farm products. Even the subject of freight rates has been explored by TVA staff members and a report was presented to Congress recommending reducing the disparity that exists between the North and East and the South and West.

All these seemingly unrelated activities of the TVA fit into a harmonious plan that is undertaken to allow the people who live within its sphere of influence to profit to the fullest extent from the endowments native to them. They come perceptibly to play in the effect they have upon the farmers who are convinced of the benefits to be derived from cooperating with the TVA. Each year the productivity of the land is increased through changed farming methods. Large amounts of fertilizers are used in a manner that is prescribed by the representatives of the authority who carry on an educational program. Different crops are planted and the corn-cotton specialization which was formerly characteristic of that region has been supplanted by legumes, hay, livestock, wheat and vegetables. These tend to supply the farmers with better crops and at the same time build up the depleted soil and maintain the fertility of good land. For more than a decade the TVA has been persuading the people to abandon their traditional ways that have failed to provide adequate standards of living, and work with one another and the authority to improve themselves, attacking their problems from all angles and inventing ways to accomplish those things for which there were no known means.

This reviewer wonders why the report does not say more about labor relations. Of interest to Electrical Workers is the program set up by the TVA to alleviate the man-power shortage in the power operation field. By the middle of 1945, 260 persons were taking training to become power operators. Apprentice training has been carried on for nine years and 430 journeymen have been certified in that time.

Safety provisions are strictly maintained by the TVA and the accident frequency for 1945 was 10.6 lost time accidents per million man hours. These and other statistics on accidents compare favorably with those of electric utility operations in other parts of the United States. Numerous phases of safety and health of the employees are subject to study and work, so that those who serve the TVA are as highly considered as those whom the TVA was created to serve.

AMERICA PAID HEAVY PRICE

(Continued from page 130)

includes 29 bureau projects affecting the Missouri River basin. Other plans that will be executed soon involve the Columbia basin project in Washington State and the Central Valley project in California.

In the Missouri basin development, the Corps of Engineers will be largely responsible for the flood control and navigation projects while the Bureau of Reclamation, working closely with other agencies of the Department of Interior, will construct projects for irrigation and power development. Each has been appropriated \$200,000,000 to carry out the initial phases of the program.

The area involved is approximately one-sixth of the United States, stretching from the eastern slope of the Rockies in Montana from where the 2,500-mile-long Missouri starts, to where it empties into the Mississippi near St. Louis. The development program will involve the construction of more than 100 dams to create storage reservoirs. More than 150 major and subsidiary units for irrigation are contemplated in the seven arid and semi-arid states of the basin, supplying with water 4,760,000 acres of dry land never before irrigated. Hydroelectric plants with a capacity of 789,750 kilowatts and a power transmission grid are included,

allowing an estimated annual output of power plants approximating four and one-half million kilowatt-hours. The \$200,000,000 authorized by Congress will be used on 29 units and a power transmission grid, generating power of 321,000 kilowatts. Of these 29, 11 are planned to come under construction by the new fiscal year. The Federal Inter-Agency River Basin Committee has set up a subcommittee called the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee with representatives from the Departments of the Interior, War, Agriculture, and the Federal Power Commission, together with four governors from among the 10 states represented in the Missouri basin area.

The territory in which the Bureau of Reclamation has irrigation and power services takes in about 5,000,000 people and the total investment of the Government in projects built and under construction is \$952,893,000. The installed capacity of the bureau is 2,439,300 kilowatts produced by 31 hydroelectric plants. Since 1941 the capacity of the plants has increased nearly a million and a half kilowatts, a gain of nearly 65 per cent. During the year 1945 the bureau invested \$31,122,922 in its projects.

The seven regional offices of the bureau, set up as a decentralization measure, are located at (1) Boise, Idaho (2) Sacramento, California (3) Boulder City, Nevada (4) Salt Lake City, Utah (5) Amarillo, Texas (6) Billings, Montana (7) Denver, Colorado. These are located in the major watersheds of the western states presumably with authority to act swiftly and surely in close collaboration with state, local interests, and other affected Government agencies.

The division of power in the Department of the Interior is concerned with marketing the power of the great hydroelectric producers. As of June 30, 1945, the total installed capacity of the plants involved was 3,107,300 kilowatts with a total generation during this fiscal year of 18 billion kilowatt-hours, more than five times that produced under the jurisdiction of the department in 1940. By the Flood Control and River and Harbor Acts, the division was relegated the responsibility of disposing of the power that is generated at the dams constructed by the Corps of Engineers, which will eventually be more than 7,200,000 kilowatts.

The division's work is to supervise and coordinate the power activities of the department. Public power policy directs that the benefits of Federal power developments shall not be monopolized by limited groups, but shall be widely distributed so that the power shall develop the industry and agriculture of the nation, and lighten the burden of the domestic consumer. The laws authorizing the distribution of power give preference to public bodies and cooperatives. The three major power agencies of the department are the Bonneville Power Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Southwestern Power Administration. Their gross revenue for the last year was \$45,500,000 for 17,300,000 kilowatt-hours sold.

The Bonneville Power Administration markets the hydroelectric power of the Columbia River. To expedite the use of the available supply of power, since as much as 50 per cent of the power capacity may become available for remarketing now that the war industries are not operating at high speed, the administration is working hard to institute a program of market and system development. Two important reports that have been made already in connection with this, deal with the possibilities of developing plastic industries in the Pacific northwest, and the feasibility of electrifying the

railroads there. The research staff of the project is aided by the work of experts in the major educational institutions of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. Colleges and universities in those states have been making experiments particularly to help advance programs to make electrical house-heating practical and to increase the efficiency and scope of the use of electricity on the farms.

On May 2, 1945, a labor-management agreement providing for a method of collective bargaining with hourly employees of the Bonneville Power Administration in the trades and craft unions was signed. This allows joint determination of fair and reasonable rates of pay, hours and working conditions; appointments and promotions on a merit basis; the promotion of stability of employment and establishment of satisfactory tenure; prompt adjustment of all disputes whether or not they arise under the agreement; and other matters that are designed to advance the welfare of the workers and the efficient operation of the administration.

The Grand River Dam Authority, an agency of the State of Oklahoma, was under Federal control during the war and was operated by the Southwestern Power Administration. This administration was created as a war measure in 1943 to provide for unified administrative control and marketing of the power generated at the Grand River Dam and at the Norfolk Dam project, the latter being operated by the United States Army Engineers; and the marketing of the power generated at the Denison Dam project, under the same operation.

The Grand River Dam project has its own transmission system which enables it to serve its customers directly without relying on the facilities of others. The Norfolk and Denison Dam projects, however, do not have adequate transmission systems and the entire output of these has been sold to neighboring private utility companies. Under the Flood Control Act the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct or acquire the necessary transmission lines and related facilities. When these are acquired, it will be possible to coordinate the operations of the three projects so that the combined dependable output can be increased by 10 per cent both in power and energy over the sum of their individual capabilities.

MANPOWER FOR HOUSING DRIVE

(Continued from page 124)

expediting the entire apprenticeship program now. He expressed the opinion that any delay would result in irreparable injury to the program next summer. Therefore, he felt that steps must be taken now to increase the number of apprentices. Waiting lists cannot be reconciled with the near-future demand.

Again the committee stressed the need for more joint apprenticeship committees at the local level. These committees will be the instruments through which the apprenticeship program will be accelerated.

Several area situations were cited as evidence of a lack of proper appreciation of the magnitude of the problem. The committee promised follow-up action on any situation brought to its attention or to the attention of individual members.

At its last meeting, the executive committee discussed the necessity of securing an interpretation from the Veterans' Administration which would recognize joint management-labor committees in the construction industry as training institutions qualified and equipped to provide training for veterans under the terms of either Public Law 346 or Public Law 16, 78th Congress. As a result the committee met with General Omar N. Bradley, administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and Mr. H. V. Stirling, assistant administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education, Veterans' Administration, outlined to them the customary apprenticeship practice in the building industry and recommended that

(1) joint management-labor committees on apprenticeship be recognized by the Veterans' Administration as the accredited agencies for training veterans; and (2) the so-called Oklahoma plan be approved as a pattern for all states of the union.*

At the request of the committee, Mr. Hedges maintained follow-up contacts with the Veterans' Administration, with the end result that General Bradley accepted the recommendations of the committee with one modification in item 2 which is, however, not prejudicial.

General Bradley has stated that joint apprenticeship committees will be recognized as qualified and equipped to provide apprentice training to veterans under Public Laws 346 and 16. He will issue an instruction to all field offices of the Veterans Administration which will authorize them to accept the enrollment of veterans with joint apprenticeship committees which have been approved by the appropriate state agency.

To show its appreciation of General Bradley's understanding and favorable action, the committee passed the following resolution which will be sent to him:

"In view of the timely and decisive disposition of the G. I. apprentice question by General Omar N. Bradley, administrator of the Veterans' Administration, the executive committee of the General Committee on Apprenticeship for the Construction Industry, in session Tuesday, February 5, 1946, decided that some more than ordinary notice be taken of General Bradley's decisiveness and action.

"Be it resolved, therefore, that a resolution of appreciation be passed, and a copy forwarded to the Veterans' Administration. In his disposition of our petition, General Bradley has acted in the interest, we believe, of the veterans, the construction industry, and this Republic."

In view of the importance to construction apprenticeship of General Bradley's letter, the committee recommended that it be printed in trade and labor journals with instructions to local joint committees to contact immediately the proper state certifying agency and gain approval as a training institution. Further, that where no joint committees exist, prompt action be taken to establish such committees and secure approval from the state agency.

The suggestion was made that wherever a joint apprenticeship committee exists, the committee should be advised, when making application to the state agency for recognition, that recognition be requested for the full territory as covered by the joint committee; that no one can become an apprentice in that industry in that territory unless he goes through the joint committee and standards are adhered to.

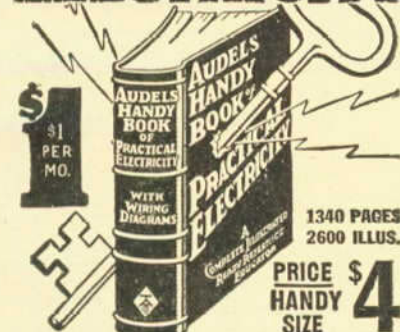
As a further safeguard to the veteran, the committee urged that all apprentices indentured to the joint committee. Local groups should be impressed with the fact that now that the Veterans' Administration has given them full recognition, they should step in and do the job or someone else will do it, and not to their liking.

A brief report of progress was given by Mr. Hanson. He informed the group that the national apprenticeship standards for bricklayers developed by the Associated General Contractors and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union are now being printed, as are those jointly formulated by the General Contractors and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association. The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America have issued a policy statement on the training of glaziers.

One of the most significant developments during the last few months has occurred in the

*The plan referred to is that which has been agreed upon by the Oklahoma State Accrediting Agency and the Veterans' Administration in Oklahoma whereby joint apprenticeship committees are approved and recognized as training institutions under Public Laws 346 and 16, 78th Congress.

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Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
Reference _____ EEE

steam-fitting industry. Both contractors and the union have appropriated funds for the development of a uniform course of related classroom instruction in book form for the use of all local joint committees throughout the country. In addition, there will be appointed a full-time paid coordinator, working under the supervision of the national joint committee, to put the plan into operation.

Local accomplishments during the last year have shown a notable increase as evidenced by the following figures presented to the committee by Mr. Hanson:

	No. of Committees		No. of Subscribing Contractors	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Trade	1117	791	21,263	12,713
Total all trades	1117	791	21,263	12,713
Painting and related trades	183	116	5,035	2,661
Woodworking trades	233	176	4,164	2,446
Pipe trades	237	171	3,939	2,660
Electrical trades	171	123	2,995	1,748
Sheet metal trades	97	75	1,694	1,050
Trowel trades	135	88	2,661	1,530
Other trades	61	42	775	618

Examples of publicity which have been given to the apprenticeship systems of various industries through their journals, special publications, etc., were called to the attention of the group. Many local committees are printing their standards in booklet form and have acquired their own stationery. All these approaches are factors in gaining support and recognition of the work labor and management are doing, jointly, to build the ranks of their skilled working force to meet the public's needs.



IN MEMORIAM

Henry Hisserich, L. U. No. 1*Initiated August 7, 1917***Frank McKenna, L. U. No. 1***Initiated November 26, 1919***Monte Underwood, L. U. No. 1***Initiated February 2, 1945*

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Electrical Workers, Local No. 1 record the passing of our worthy Brothers and whereas in the passing of our Brothers Local No. 1 has lost true and loyal members whose kind deeds and noble characters will be remembered most by those who knew them best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families who mourn their loss in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we in our meeting assembled stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy written into the minutes of our local and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN T. MEINERT,
M. JOE LYNG,
LEO J. HENNESSEY,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

Shellie R. Sims, L. U. No. 16*Initiated November 6, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-16, record the passing of our Brother, Shellie R. Sims; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

GEORGE J. MORROW,

Evansville, Ind.

Business Manager

Seth M. White, L. U. No. 17*Initiated March 20, 1911***Robert J. Miller, L. U. No. 17***Initiated May 1, 1945*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the membership of L. U. No. B-17, record the death of our departed friends and Brothers, Robert J. Miller, and Seth M. White; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CLYDE BRAKE,
VIRGIL G. HYNEMAN,
H. E. CUNNINGHAM,

Detroit, Mich.

Committee

James M. O'Mara, L. U. No. 18*Initiated September 15, 1919, in L. U. No. 48*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother James M. O'Mara; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. B-18 of a loyal and respected member; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother O'Mara in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to the family of the late Brother O'Mara, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

C. O. ECKLES,
H. M. FOSTER,
C. D. ERNEST,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

Ed A. Hackley, L. U. No. 22*Initiated August 24, 1920*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to relieve Brother Ed A. Hackley of the burdens of this world; and

Whereas before Brother Hackley passed on to his eternal reward he was a worthy and loyal member, respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother Hackley, and to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

OTTO C. JOHNSON,

L. W. ROPER,

JOSEPH BERAN,

Omaha, Nebr.

Committee

Charles Hoy, L. U. No. 23*Reinitiated January 28, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-23, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother Charles Hoy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one minute in silent tribute.

WILLIAM FEEHAN,

St. Paul, Minn.

Welfare Chairman

Robert T. Warren, L. U. No. 27*Initiated November 7, 1940, in L. U. No. 26*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 27, record the passing of our former Brother, Robert T. Warren; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

ROBERT W. SISSON,

Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary

Charles Mooney, L. U. No. 28*Initiated June 28, 1918***George E. Simms, L. U. No. 28***Initiated April 2, 1943*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 28, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brothers, Charles Mooney and George Simms, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to their families and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their bereaved families, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,

Baltimore, Md.

Committee

Charles U. Peterson, L. U. No. 41*Initiated October 31, 1922*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-41, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Charles U. Peterson, who passed away January 10, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the members of L. U. No. B-41, pay tribute to the memory of our Brother by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

RICHARD W. GRAESSER,
GEORGE B. KOCH,
FRED SWITZER,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Committee

George Derflinger, L. U. No. 46*Initiated April 27, 1917***Frank Dye, L. U. No. 46***Initiated July 12, 1944***John Soderstrom, L. U. No. 46***Initiated June 24, 1943*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 46 mourn the untimely death of our Brothers, John Soderstrom, George Derflinger and Frank Dye, members of our local; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GEORGE OLIVER,

HANS SCHECHERT,

E. C. DANIELSON,

MORRIS MOSKOWITZ,

M. C. HORNBECK,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

John S. Luckie, L. U. No. 66*Initiated November 20, 1899*

Whereas it was reported from the floor of our regular meeting on December 6, 1945, that Brother John S. Luckie had passed away on November 23, 1945, as a result of a heart attack; and

Whereas President Leacock appointed a committee to prepare a resolution in his memory; and

Whereas Brother Luckie was one of the oldest living members of Local Union No. B-66 who had many times proved his loyalty to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and his good will towards all union workers; and

Whereas the officers and members of Local Union No. B-66 realize the loss of this outstanding Brother and desire to permanently impress upon the records of this local union the high regard held for him and the sincere regret felt by each of us in his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-66 be draped for 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his beloved wife, a copy published in the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators, and a copy attached to the minutes of Local Union No. B-66; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting be called to order and that the members stand in silence for one minute in respect to his memory.

J. A. GRIFFIN,

W. H. MILLER,

W. C. PARRISH,

Houston, Texas.

Committee

Wesley Welsh, L. U. No. 77*Initiated January 10, 1935***E. T. Johnson, L. U. No. 77***Reinitiated May 7, 1935*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-77, record the passing of our Brothers, E. T. Johnson and Wesley Welsh; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, that a copy be sent to their bereaved families, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

P. E. BERRY,

A. W. ANDERSON,

KEN DEVENNY,

CHARLES CORWIN,

H. L. KIMMEL,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

Fred Cassella, L. U. No. 90*Initiated August 1, 1944*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we must record the passing of one of our members, Brother Fred Cassella.

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local B-90, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

RUSSELL HOPKINS,

New Haven, Conn.

Recording Secretary

E. A. Hoffman, L. U. No. 100*Reinitiated March 8, 1939***Edward Charles Bryan, L. U. No. 100***Reinitiated April 18, 1917, in L. U. No. 169*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brothers E. A. Hoffman and Edward Charles Bryan; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 100 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes, that a copy be sent to their families and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

JOHN K. MURSCH,

WALTER FINLEY,

LESLIE H. HADDIX,

HENRY HYDE,

Fresno, Calif.

Committee

Roy M. Seim, L. U. No. 125

Initiated October 5, 1937, in L. U. No. 77

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-125, record the passing of our Brother, Roy M. Seim; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy of this tribute be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

FLOYD D. PARKER,
CHARLES E. BALE,
WILLIAM C. MILLER, JR.,

Portland, Ore. Committee

B. H. Mitchell, L. U. No. 136

Initiated April 25, 1922

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union B-136, I.B.E.W., record the untimely passing of our friend and Brother, B. H. Mitchell, on December 27, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

L. A. DEAN,

Birmingham, Ala. Recording Secretary

Fred J. Matson, L. U. No. 150

Initiated June 20, 1923

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-150, record the passing of our Brother, Fred J. Matson, who for many years has been a true and loyal member; and

Whereas, It is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Matson and express our appreciation for his loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his loved ones in their hour of bereavement, that we send a copy of these resolutions to his family, that we spread a copy on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

W. A. SCHROADER,
A. PANOWSKI,

Waukegan, Ill. Committee

Chester L. Lamb, L. U. No. 175

Initiated June 16, 1937

Charles B. Ferguson, L. U. No. 175

Initiated July 26, 1940

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 175, record the untimely death of Brother Charles B. Ferguson and Brother Chester L. Lamb; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local 175, a copy be sent to *The Labor World*, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. A. STRAWN,
J. E. TIPTON,
W. R. KELSO,

Chattanooga, Tenn. Committee

L. L. Roan, L. U. No. 177

Reinitiated November 22, 1944

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 177, pay our last respects to the memory of our late Brother, L. L. Roan, whom Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We extend to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local lodge, a copy sent to the *Labor News* and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

C. G. SMITH,
L. L. SNYDER,

Jacksonville, Fla. Committee

Freeman P. Pascal, L. U. No. 183

Initiated August 5, 1941, in L. U. No. 1094

The membership circle of Local B-183 has been broken by the passing of Brother Freeman P. Pascal who died September 21, 1945, and in memory of this beloved Brother

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to the family and friends our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That this meeting stand in silent prayer one minute for our departed Brother and that a copy of these resolutions be put on the minutes and a copy sent to the family and a copy to the International for publication in the

Electrical Workers' Journal and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

HOMAR FORTE,
CARL RECORDS,
E. M. BLAKEMAN,

Lexington, Ky. Committee

Robert H. Ross, L. U. No. 275

Initiated December 3, 1936

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 275, report the sudden death of our former president and worthy Brother, Robert H. Ross; and

Whereas, In his passing we have lost a true and faithful Brother, and his family a loving husband and father; therefore be it

Resolved, That we offer his bereaved family our deepest sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE BONYERNOOR,

Muskegon, Mich. Financial Secretary

Berlin S. Hammack, L. U. No. 291

Initiated April 10, 1919

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local 291, I.B.E.W., record the passing of our Brother, Berlin S. Hammack, on February 4, 1946. He has been loyal to our Brotherhood and gave faithful and impartial service while serving on the City Examining Board.

Whereas, We wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

P. H. FORTE,

Boise, Idaho. Recording Secretary

David W. MacFarlane, L. U. No. 302

Initiated March 19, 1926, in L. U. No. 323

Whereas, It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-302, I.B.E.W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, David W. MacFarlane, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas, We wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. A. LAWRENCE,

Richmond, Calif. Secretary

Roy J. McCoy, L. U. No. 309

Reinitiated June 27, 1923, in L. U. No. 335

Glen E. Barnard, L. U. No. 309

Initiated November 2, 1943

Charles Pollock, L. U. No. 309

Initiated May 18, 1923

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. B-309, record the passing of Brothers Charles Pollock, Roy J. McCoy and Glen E. Barnard; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to their families and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

FRED W. FOREE,
DICK BUTLER,
E. F. ERLINGER,

East St. Louis, Ill. Committee

William Salzman, L. U. No. 320

Initiated February 5, 1945

It is with deep regret that the members of L. U. No. B-320 record the death of our Brother,

William Salzman, on April 24, 1945.

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to his family and friends and a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our official Journal for publication.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COMMITTEE.

William B. Morrissey, L. U. No. 326

Initiated January 3, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-326, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, William B. Morrissey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
FRED C. BARNES,
EDGAR BORN,

Lawrence, Mass.

Committee

Eugene E. Berry, L. U. No. 333

Initiated November 6, 1922

With the deepest sorrow, we, the members of Local Union B-333, record the passing of our Brother, Eugene E. Berry; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that this body stand for one minute in silence in honor of his passing.

H. E. HOWE,
M. BLUMENTHAL,
A. B. NASON,

Portland, Maine.

Committee

Richard H. Snoddy, L. U. No. 338

Initiated July 28, 1940

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 338, record the death of our friend and Brother, Richard H. Snoddy, who, as a first lieutenant in the Air Forces of the United States of America was officially reported dead on December 19, 1945, after having been reported missing since June 10, 1943, following a mission as a pilot of a B-17 in the South Pacific; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and that a copy be sent to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

T. H. HAIRISINE,
W. C. PASCHALL,
C. F. ODLE,

Denison, Texas.

Committee

Edward B. Brooks, L. U. No. 339

Initiated February 3, 1927

Thomas Cann, L. U. No. 339

Initiated April 28, 1943

Paul Kubaroff, L. U. No. 339

Initiated March 5, 1943

Death comes as it must to all men, the will of God must be done, therefore it is with deep sorrow and sadness in our hearts that we record here the death of three esteemed Brothers, namely, Brothers Edward B. Brooks, Thomas Cann and Paul Kubaroff; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their immediate families our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to their memories, that the above resolutions be placed in the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

"Rest in Peace."

CHARLES BLAIR,
ERIC CLAYTON,
JOSEPH OTWAY,

Fort William, Ont., Can.

Committee

Walter R. Dodge, L. U. No. 340

Initiated September 11, 1942

Arthur B. Campbell, L. U. No. 340

Initiated October 29, 1942

It is with much sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 340, are called upon to record the passing of our esteemed Brothers, Arthur B. Campbell and Walter R. Dodge; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to these deceased Brothers' memory and give to their loved ones an expression of our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent their families, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of these departed Brothers.

O. D. DUNCAN,
C. R. HOLLAND,
F. J. MAIER,

Sacramento, Calif.

Committee

We are sorry but due to the acute paper shortage this month and the volume of material in the Journal, we are forced to leave several pages of "In Memoriams" for the May issue. This may entail a cut in our correspondence section next month.

"JIFFY" SOLDER POT*Swinging Cup—No Spilled Solder***TRIAL OFFER**

Send \$1.50 with this ad to

CLYDE W. LINT

100 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO 6

*"The Original Jiffy Line"***Money Back if Not Satisfactory****SENATOR MORSE TALKS**

(Continued from page 127)

happen to share the view that it is an obligation of government to insist upon it.

Now let me say a word or two about your obligations as employers in labor disputes. I think you need to do some re-thinking. I think you need to throw away some of your escape mechanisms which you use to avoid living up to the full obligations of voluntary arbitration. Personally, I do not think any American employer can justify taking a position before the people of the United States of refusing to be willing to submit to voluntary arbitration all issues that have created an impasse between himself and his workers. If you can't settle the dispute in collective bargaining, if you can't work it out in conciliation and mediation, then I do not think you have a right, or should be permitted by the public, to exercise the right of saying, "I will not put the merits of my case on top of an arbitration table for the full consideration of the public, and let the decision rest upon the merits."

I know there are a lot of employers who are dragging their feet on this issue. Predictions are dangerous, but I think you are going to be forced in the next decade to stop hiding behind the worn-out alibi—*inherent right of management*. Not immediately, because right now the employers of America—because of some mistakes that labor leaders have made—are in a very favorable position with public opinion. But don't forget the pendulum of public opinion swings. Hence, I would like to see American employers grasp the great opportunity they have now, and come forward with a program which shows that they really mean to practice these principles of voluntarism for which I have been pleading. I say to American labor and employers, as I said to a group of employers in my office yesterday morning about a strike of great importance to a large section of this country, "Why don't you offer to arbitrate all the issues which have been raised between you." They said, "Oh, first, we don't know what kind of an arbitrator we would get, and second, we feel that the issues impinge upon some of our inherent rights of management. . . ."

If you are going to use voluntary arbitration as a judicial process, then on the wage issue let the arbitrator have access to all the facts. A judicially-minded arbitrator will say in reply to your argument, "We cannot pay higher wages," "I want to go into your books." Every time that issue has come before me, as a private arbitrator, it has been interesting to note how frequently the employer withdraws his objection on ability to pay and permits me to go ahead with the wage issue, without a consideration of his books. On the other hand, I have had many instances in which the books have been submitted, and I think you would be surprised how easy it is to develop confidence in honest arbitrators by letting them go into your books and render a decision on the wage issue in accordance with what the facts of the business show. Too many employers use the claim that they can't pay higher wages as a red herring argu-

ment and they should be required to submit proof and not mere allegation on that point.

The constant drive of labor for a greater share of the product of its labor is a natural drive. It is going to continue, because free men and women in this country are going to constantly try to improve their standards of living. It is well that they should. However, reason and facts under this voluntary system should prevail. Hence we must try to inject into the picture an honest exchange of facts between the employer, the arbitrator, and labor so that the arbitrator's decision can rest on facts and not on suppositions or economic threats. . . .

MUNICIPAL BUILDING CODES

(Continued from page 129)

ships, railway cars, automotive equipment, or the installations or equipment employed by a railway, electric or communication utility in the exercise of its function as a utility, and located outdoors or in buildings used exclusively for that purpose.

The provisions of this code constitute a minimum standard. Compliance therewith and proper maintenance will result in an installation reasonably free from hazard but not necessarily efficient or convenient. This code is to be regarded neither as a design specification nor an instruction manual for untrained persons. Good service and satisfactory results will often require larger sizes of wire, more branch circuits, and better types of equipment than the minimum which is here specified.

Wiring Layout. It is recommended that architects when drawing plans and specifications make provision for ample raceways for wiring, spaces for equipment, and allowances for future increases in the use of electricity. In laying out an installation for constant-potential systems, provision should be made for distribution centers located in easily accessible places for convenience and safety of operation.

It is elsewhere provided in this code that the number of wires and circuits confined in a single enclosure be varyingly restricted. It is strongly recommended that architects and others provide similar restrictions wherever practicable, to the end that the effects of breakdowns from short-circuits or grounds, even though resulting fire and similar damage is confined to wires, their insulation and enclosures, may not involve entire services to premises nor interruptions of essential and independent services.

WEST COAST RADIO

(Continued from page 137)

members. Dealers not belonging to the association would be expected to abide by the same conditions as specified in the basic agreement.

A complete list of all broadcast stations in the jurisdiction of locals represented and their wage rates plus a list of all unorganized stations and their conditions was compiled for future guidance of all locals.

A number of recommendations were made which are to be sent to the broadcast locals on the cost. It was agreed that all technicians in unorganized stations should be contacted and the benefits of I. B. E. W. organization explained to them, with the view in mind of having these technicians become members and help in maintaining good working conditions throughout the ninth district of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A list of all members and non-members will be kept on file at offices of all locals.

The conference also agreed that a method to have the technicians of NBC and ABC join their forces with the Electrical Workers should be set in motion. Already some of the locals are in favor of using a perfectly balanced approach to NBC and ABC technicians, asking them to come sit across the table with us in a joint conference with other trades associated with the broadcasting industry. It looks like

a workable solution to bring together a bunch of guys who all do the same work for a living.

They do say that somewhere in this bit of stuff there is going to be a photograph of some of "them thar guys" who were present. A few hours of one evening were set aside for a gathering of the clan and radio service men, radio broadcast men, inside wiremen, outside wiremen and public address men gathered to release themselves from the daily worries with a bit of good eating and stuff. It was a nice party and a grand feeling of fellowship prevailed. Radio service led the field with most members present. Numerous were the calls for *offotiekat* and *ekattiffo*. The entertainment was enjoyable and ended an evening of fun and days of work.

Brother Joe Lake, business manager of Local 48, was unable to be with us, because of taking a little time off to rest up in the hospital. Everyone misses Joe and the big grin he keeps tucked away for instant use. He will be in there with the gang next time.

A word to other broadcast locals. If you want to build up the trade get conferences going in your district. Disseminate the ideas discussed. Write Henri Nordahl, Local No. 48, Portland, or any of the members named previously, for details on progress on the cost.

Brother Milne, international vice president, deserves a lot of commendation for his foresight in lending his full support to broadcast activities in the ninth district.

PUBLIC TASTE

(Continued from page 128)

his self-righteous religiosity. Mr. Le Tourneau says in public addresses that he has the ear of God who often sends him advice on his relationships to employees. It is evident that God is non-union in this case. Le Tourneau Institute will train 2,000 veterans to work in the factory building the machine that produces the houses and guarantees to put up a concrete house in 24 hours, minus windows, doors and utilities. A machine is built on an oversized truck-like equipment standing on twelve foot tires. The house that is produced is a four-room house with a large living room. No price has yet been assigned to this type of structure. R. G. Le Tourneau is personally responsible for the publicity.

4. The famous or notorious Andrew J. Higgins, Jr., of New Orleans, is also in the prefab housing field. As nearly as can be told by the prefab's publicity, the Higgins' house is a kind of mechano set, that is erected in sections out of porcelain-enameled blocks produced under a company process by Higgins. The house is said to cost as little as \$3,000. What the \$3,000 gives the buyer is not made clear. Mr. Higgins claims that his \$3,000 house can be erected on the site in three days. Porcelain-enameled sheets, which are the main ingredients of the Higgins' home, are described as a new material in sheet steel with porcelain enamel fused in the steel at 1,750 degrees of heat. These thermo-enamel units are shipped to a building site knocked down. They are then erected on a prepared foundation, two sheets of the material spaced apart forming the walls. The sheets will come in different colors. They are supposed to be very durable. Each house would require a force of eight men to erect it.

The economic aspect of the struggle of manufacturers to introduce these prefab types on the market is whether the manufacturers are to receive some kind of favored position from the Government or whether they are to be subsidized. It is said that Mr. Wilson W. Wyatt, housing expediter, is favorably impressed by the prefab type of home and is including it in his plans for an all-out campaign to put 2,700,000 low-priced homes on lots in the next two years. The situation is favorable to prefab manufacturers. The need for homes is so pressing and the demand so great that the customer may be willing to take any kind of home in order to get shelter for his family. Prefab producers are aware of this and are pushing hard to bring about favorable conditions for acceptance by the public of this type of home. In the end, the public will be the arbiter.

INCLUDING FEBRUARY 10, 1946

1	U.	282671	283913	22-	U.	748984	748988	U.	293675	293680	U.	13-	U.	193220	U.	293-	80609	80609	U.	416-	263028	263070
1	B	186820	186750	22-	B	748984	748988	B	747674	747690	B	13-	B	491506	B	293-	80609	80609	B	417-	112148	112194
1	B	159064	159165	23-	B	800768	801000	B	140251	140317	B	866071	866077	B	227-	80609	80609	B	418-	992484	992525	
1	B	467173	467700	23-	B	80251	80558	B	518955	516971	B	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	419-	196302	196302	
1	B	566972	567000	23-	B	686309	686320	B	299788	299882	B	135-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	420-	725119	725134
1	B	567151	567750	23-	B	780891	780900	B	673377	673500	B	136-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	421-	906372	906372
1	B	568501	568845	23-	B	979728	979866	B	133834	133936	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	422-	618751	618751
1	B	571036	571068	23-	B	979728	979866	B	730449	730550	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	423-	633851	633900
1	B	812551	815824	23-	B	255812	255812	B	796151	796151	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	424-	805011	805170
1	B	817671	827919	23-	B	284713	284855	B	640031	640250	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	425-	137751	137751
1	B	863501	865352	23-	B	809486	809568	B	709332	709375	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	426-	906372	906372
1	B	982973	984000	23-	B	742501	742830	B	679213	679226	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	427-	906372	906372
1	B	304858	304862	23-	B	116671	116700	B	326217	326339	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	428-	906372	906372
1	B	87495	87597	23-	B	926330	926549	B	370737	370739	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	429-	906372	906372
1	B	720835	720837	23-	B	833367	833387	B	679027	679073	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	430-	906372	906372
1	B	940196	940500	23-	B	927778	927800	B	726822	726822	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	431-	906372	906372
1	B	910543	910709	23-	B	339294	339463	B	882998	883009	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	432-	906372	906372
1	B	105540	105550	23-	B	614276	614316	B	148798	148798	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	433-	906372	906372
1	B	105653	105666	23-	B	662235	662336	B	101746	101750	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	434-	906372	906372
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	709980	709981	B	756852	757079	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	435-	906372	906372
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	124013	124018	B	724479	724486	B	80-	874501	875159	B	227-	80609	80609	B	436-	906372	906372
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	498138	498621	B	669434	669474	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	437-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	438-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	439-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	440-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	441-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	442-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	443-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	444-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	445-	118878	118878
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1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	451-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	452-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	453-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	454-	118878	118878
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1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	457-	118878	118878
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1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	460-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	461-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	462-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	463-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	464-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	465-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	466-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	467-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	468-	118878	118878
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1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	472-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	473-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	474-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	475-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344	694503	B	143-	148713	148714	B	237-	571475	572514	B	476-	118878	118878
1	B	105620	105620	23-	B	107331	108514	B	694344</													

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WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 141)

of the plants can get at it. Break up the lumps in the soil with a hoe and rake it down until it looks pulverized. It would be well to put fertilizer on your beds to enrich them. After your earth is prepared you wait awhile before planting your seeds to let the soil settle. When the time has come for sowing the seeds be sure to scatter them over the whole surface as evenly and as thinly as possible. Then we press the seeds down into the soil to aid in germination. After the seeds are planted give the ground a very gentle watering with a fine spray.

When the seedlings come up, many will

have to be thinned out, others will have to be transplanted. Let them grow undisturbed until they begin to bush out and are about two inches tall. Water them first so that earth will cling to the roots. Then make a hole for each, fill it with water and place the seedling in it making sure that the roots are well spread out. Draw earth all around the plant and press down firm.

Seeds of the following flowers, in fairly moderate climates (central zone), may be sown in late March and early April: Sweet alyssum, snapdragons, marigolds, cornflowers, chrysanthemums, larkspur, pinks, poppies, snow-on-the-mountain, baby's breath, sunflowers, candytuft, sweet peas (plant these very early—tradition says on St. Patrick's Day), four-o'clocks, forget-me-nots, Chinese lanterns, pansies and zinnias.

The following flowers should be planted in late April and early May after the danger of freezing is past: African daisies, asters, cockscomb, cosmos, dahlias, bachelor buttons, morning glories, lupines, stock, petunias, phlox, portulaca, mignonette, scarlet sage, nasturtiums, verbena.

The following are tender plants which must not be sown until there is no danger of frost and the earth has become warm—about the middle of May: Ageratum, balloon vine, gourds, hyacinth bean, strawflowers, heliotrope, lantana, butterfly flower.

Now all you folks who live in apartments or tiny houses without yards, cheer up. Window box gardening is fascinating. Get good soil, see that you have proper drainage and then fill your box with the little growing plants—a geranium, an ageratum or two, a little sweet alyssum, a colius and a couple of baby petunias, with perhaps a sprig of ivy at each end. These will make a beautiful box and all of the plants named adapt themselves readily to window box growth.

And for all you poor dears who haven't a bit of earth to call your own, make yourself a dish garden. In the spring, in the woods, you'll find all sorts of wonderful little plants and mosses to put in dish gardens. This can become a fascinating hobby and if you start early enough you may want to make an extra one or two for an Easter gift.

To make a dish garden, choose a pretty bowl, not too shallow, not too deep. Put loose earth in first and then pack moss over



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But thus far man has been unable—in fact he has failed miserably—to release the energies of mankind in a great productive effort for peace and human welfare. There is a note of fluttery infantilism in this prattle about man's ability to harness the power of the splitting atom for the ways of peace. It will be no easier than the task of harnessing man's *direct* energies for the ways of peace and human progress. Both problems have as their center the moral question of all the ages—can man learn to be divinely human with his fellow men. Science may help him to learn but science offers no tool to an easy victory in this struggle within the individual. The great victories of the future looking toward peace and man's progress toward his inherent divinity must be won in the preponderance of men's hearts and minds.

—GORDON R. CLAPP